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'ARAFAT CHAIRS MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING 17 JULY

NC171649 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] At noon today brother commander Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the higher military council of the Palestinian revolution. Our reporter has learned that the meeting dealt with the current situation in light of the escalation of attacks by the Zionist-isolationist alliance on the towns, villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

'ARAFAT TO ATTEND 19 JULY MOSCOW OLYMPICS OPENING

NC171912 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1845 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Our reporter has learned that brother commander Abu 'Ammar will leave for Moscow in response to an official invitation from Soviet officials. Brother commander Abu 'Ammar will be the guest of honor at the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow on Saturday.

Brezhnev Invitation

LD180727 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT dispatch: "Will 'Arafat Attend Olympics Inauguration In Moscow?"]

[Text] Damascus--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is to visit the Soviet Union this week. It has been reported that 'Arafat will take part in the celebrations inaugurating the Olympic session in response to a recent invitation to him by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Well-informed sources said that 'Arafat will take this opportunity to hold talks with Soviet officials about latest developments in the Palestinian problem, the situation in the Middle East and the relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union.

Further Itinerary

NC171443 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 17 (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Moscow tomorrow, at the invitation of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, to attend the opening of the Olympics, a Palestinian source said here today.

He will be accompanied by PLO Politburo chief Faruq Qaddumi and PLO Information Chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh.

The source said the delegation might meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to discuss "coordination" of the Soviet and Palestinian positions for next week's United Nations General Assembly special debate on Jerusalem.

After 2 days in the Soviet Union, the delegation will go to Nicaragua as guests at official celebrations marking the first anniversary of the revolution. From Nicaragua Mr. Qaddumi and Mr. 'Abd Rabbuh will fly to New York for the U.N. debate.

HANI AL-HASAN OFFERS SOLUTION TO PALESTINE PROBLEM

LD150801 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 12-18 Jul 80 pp 28-30

[Interview granted by Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and PLO representative in Tehran, to Samir Shahin in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] When Hani al-Hasan was nominated for Fatah Central Committee membership some people objected, saying that it is impermissible for two brothers--Khalid (Abu as-Sa'id) and Hani al-Hasan--to be on the committee. But despite this objection the Fatah congress renewed the membership of the former and elected the latter with a considerable majority, regardless of the family ties. There is no doubt that Hani al-Hasan's election to the Central Committee was on the one hand in appreciation of his efficiency, shrewdness and intelligence and, on the other, in recognition of the roles he has played during the various stages of the Palestinian revolution. He was always Abu 'Ammar's political right hand when he was political adviser to the PLO chairman. He has been skillfully able to swim in the Iranian sea of contradictions, has played an important role in the relations between the Iranian revolution and the Palestinian revolution, has spared the Iranian-Palestinian alliance many shocks, and has been the first to try to settle disputes between Iran and the Arab countries, particularly the gulf countries. Sometimes his relations with Iranian officials have become strained, but in the final analysis he has been able to consolidate the Palestinian-Iranian political alliance.

The following is the text of the AL-MAJALLAH correspondent's interview with Hani al-Hasan in Beirut:

[Question] Does what the political statement issued by the [Fatah] congress says about the political, military, and cultural liquidation of the Zionist entity mean agreement on this concept with the rejectionist organizations?

[Answer] No, this idea is one of Fatah's fundamental principles and there is nothing new in it.

[Question] What is your view on the question of dealing with European initiatives or stands in the light of the trends that emerged in this regard at the Fatah congress?

[Answer] Of course, our congress reflected for a long time on our movement's political actions in the past 9 years. This is obvious since we wanted to make sure that we will not lose through diplomacy what we have gained with the gun and because we understand that policy guides war and not the opposite. Consequently, we must make sure that political action is conducted in a manner that will reap the fruits of the armed struggle and the sacrificing of blood, martyrs, villages and children. Controls have been placed on any political action: There is no going beyond the red line, namely, no peace with and no recognition of the Zionist enemy. The congress adopted a resolution on the European initiative. We distinguished between political activity and a political solution. We do not believe that a national political solution is looming on the horizon, but this does not prevent our seeking to develop the attitudes of world countries so that they will become more positive toward the Palestinian problem and the Palestinian people. Usually a people's war believes in achieving small victories and total sum of which would be a major victory. Who denies that the European stand is now better than it was 5 years ago? Who denies that the phrase "the Palestinian people's right" is a major victory which the Palestinian fighter compelled the Europeans to acknowledge when Europe found itself facing a difficult choice between its interests on the one hand and the recognition of the Palestinian people on the other.

[Question] Why is the Soviet Union against the European initiative?

[Answer] I do not think that the Soviet Union is against the European initiative in the absolute. But the Soviet Union cannot possibly accept the United States and Europe laying down solutions that would lead to its expulsion or isolation from the area, particularly since any solution in which the Soviet Union does not take part is 100 percent in favor of the United States. We in the PLO look with suspicion on any political move from which the Soviet Union is excluded. Nobody can say that Europe has greater influence on the balance of world forces than the Soviet Union which, undoubtedly, understands and supports the Palestine problem more than the other world power. Therefore, it is its right and our right to view with suspicion any move in which the world party friendly to the Palestinians does not take part.

[Question] What are the steps that the Arab countries opposed to the Camp David agreements are taking to make the Americans and Europeans seriously seek a just solution and what did you mean in your recent statement by demanding that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom change its policy?

[Answer] After the October war, Zhou Enlai told me: You are the only people in the world who possess a usable nuclear bomb, which is oil. I believe that the Arab states can save the Arab nation and the Palestinians much blood and can gain many years for construction and development if they use the oil weapon against the Americans and the Europeans, particularly since the United States is on its knees after the events in Iran and Khomeyni's great lesson.

Therefore, confronting Camp David should mean creating a clash front. Any confrontation without a clash front is a worthless verbal confrontation. The clash front today exists from Al-'Aqabah [in Jordan] to the Golan. The countries opposing Camp David should create this military clash front and should play the cards of oil and funds. In a recent statement to a Beirut magazine I said--out of love and not hostility--that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, because of its great political weight, and all the oil-producing countries in general must realize that the present stage is one of drawing new maps for the area and that a "new Sykes-Picot agreement" [1916 accord under which Britain gave Syrian territory to France in contravention of promise to Arabs] is seeking to divide the area and create sectarian and tribal strife. Such a situation can be faced only by brandishing the stick in the face of U.S. imperialism, which is conspiring against everything in the area irrespective of ideology. I said that financial aid to the Palestinian revolution--the bulk of which is given by Saudi Arabia--should in the coming stage be coupled with a drastic political stand in the face of the U.S. policy, which has proved that Zionist policy is still the principal manipulator and motivator. We all know that King Faysal was murdered by the Americans because he rejected the principle of tutelage on which the Americans insist.

[Question] How do you think the oil weapon should be used? Is it through total cut-off of supplies, regardless of the risks that this may involve to the financing of the Palestinian revolution, or do you have other studied plans?

[Answer] What is required is that the Americans and the Europeans should be made to feel that for every stand against Palestinian rights and every time they support the Israelis there is a punishment on the level of oil and funds. We all know that the Europeans and Americans cannot resist for long in this field. The Baghdad summit, which has opposed Camp David, could agree on the extent of use and management of this weapon. When the Arabs decide to open this dossier, the PLO has many views and ideas.

[Question] Do you think it is true that any solution to the Palestine problem now or after 1981 will, as the Palestinian rejectionist organizations claim, fall entirely within the framework of the [Jordanian] united Arab kingdom plan, and that preparations are underway to bring the Israeli Labor Party to power in place of the Likud because it implicitly accepts such a solution?

[Answer] There is no doubt that this is the imperialist plan. But this plan is not a destiny. It is the task of world revolutionaries to change the course of events in their favor. What matters is that we should not be just contemplative and only write about the imperialists' plans but should also be practical. In other words, we should draw up our counterplan and then get into the struggle. I believe that if we know how to organize the Palestinian unity and how to arrange the Arab and international alliances we will be able to impose our facts and plans. What matters is that we should confront and not reject. It is our practical political and military activities that will determine matters and not the contemplation of plans. Whether the Likud remains in office or the Labor Party comes into power it will change nothing in the Palestinian revolution's calculations. They all are fascist butchers and Zionists who only understand the language of force and confrontation. I believe that developing the military action which began with the Hebron operation is the path to reversing the Zionist facts and imposing the Palestinian Arab facts.

[Question] What is the nature of the present relations between the PLO and Jordan? Did you ask Jordan for the opening of the Jordanian front for resistance operations in accordance with the Fatah resolution and has Jordan shown any willingness to do this?

[Answer] Jordanian-Palestinian relations at present are ordinary. They are founded on the basis of the Baghdad summit resolutions whose fundamental base is to resist Camp David. Since Jordan is obliged to reject Camp David and recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and refuses any bilateral solutions with the Zionist enemy, there is ground for developing these relations. An eastern front backed by the Arab oil weapon should be created to begin a military confrontation with the Zionist enemy. We will do all we can in order to open the Arab fronts for our action.

[Question] Since you have become one of the few experts on Iranian affairs, how do you evaluate the stage which the Iranian revolution has now reached? What is the outcome of the Palestinian efforts to settle disputes between Iran and some Arab countries? How much truth is there in what you reportedly said at the Fatah congress regarding the existence of three policies within the Iranian revolution vis-a-vis the Palestinian revolution: Imam Khomeyni's policy supporting the revolution, President Bani-Sadr's policy sympathizing with the revolution but sometimes criticial of it, and the policy of the Iranian liberation movement which is critical to the point of hostility. You were also quoted as saying that Palestinian relations [with Iran] have passed through many crises which have been overcome by personal efforts and considerations of strategic alliance.

[Answer] The strength of Palestinian-Iranian relations lies in the Iranian leadership's belief that it is ideologically committed to the cause of Jerusalem and Palestine. Therefore, it was Iran that embraced the Palestinians and expelled the Israelis and not the opposite. The occurrence of the Iranian revolution has shaken the world because it has brought about a change in the balances of world forces and in the strategic situation in the oil region, which is the Third World war region. Therefore, we find that Iranian-Arab relations are interacting with the passage of time. This interaction is not only on the Iranian-Arab borders but also on the eastern borders with Afghanistan and with the Soviets. Which means that the major powers today are conflicting over Iran. Therefore, we should not look at this conflict from its narrow angle. I believe that we all must help Iran to be able to establish a constitutional authority, the field in which it was made great progress. There is no doubt that the events in Afghanistan have led to a prolonged dialogue with the brothers in the Hezb-e Eslami party and the Foreign Ministry. Also the question of the three [gulf] islands was raised prematurely and in an unsuitable manner. However, this did not affect bilateral relations with Iran which are based on solid grounds. The PLO will remain the party qualified to build bridges between the Iranians and the Arabs, particularly since brother Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has a revolutionary and objective outlook and is broadminded. This has made him capable of reaching understanding with the parliamentary majority represented by the Islamic Republican Party and others and agreeing with them on confronting the biggest devil in the area, namely, the United States. Undoubtedly, the creation of a model state is the best means to export the revolution. I hope that, now that we have finished with our fourth congress, the next stage will witness the strengthening of Arab-Iranian relations in order to ensure the creation of an Arab-Iranian front against the United States and Israel.

PALESTINIAN DEPORTEES INTERVIEWED ON SELF-DETERMINATION

LD140757 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 8 Jul 80 pp 1, 4, 5

[Interview given to Hassan at-Tulayli by Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Islamic judge Rajab at-Tamimi in Paris]

[Excerpt] AR-RIYAD: What is the result of your visit to the United States and the UN headquarters?

Shaykh at-Tamimi: We left Beirut for New York on 15 May 1980 to contact the UN secretary general and the chairman of the Security Council about the question of our return to our homeland after having tried in vain to return over the bridge. The Security Council met on 30 May 1980 and adopted a resolution denouncing Israel and asking the UN secretary general to implement the resolution. We met with the president of the Security Council and Kurt Waldheim. Waldheim told us that he had contacted the Israeli authorities and that they might comply with the resolution but said that the matter depends on the Israeli court. We are waiting for the court's ruling.

That was as far as our return was concerned. Meanwhile, we toured several American cities to explain our problem and the Palestinian issue to the American public and to enlighten the Palestinian and Arab communities in the United States.

Al-Qawasimah: We held meetings with some members of the U.S. Congress foreign affairs committee and a meeting with senior officials of the American State Department. We also had discussions with a large number of official and popular bodies in the United States and explained to them that no peace can be achieved in the Middle East unless the Palestinian people attain all their rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own Palestinian state. We constantly told the Americans: We know where the disease lies and we know where the remedy lies.... The disease lies in the United States, which daily boasts of justice, human rights and democracy, but is far removed from these values.

While our issue was being raised at the Security Council as an issue comprising all aspects of justice, democracy and human rights, the United States played the role of a spectator and did not vote for our right to return to our homeland. Do they expect us to believe that the United States is genuinely working for the repatriation of 3 million Palestinian refugees who are now living outside their country? Do they expect us to believe that the United States is actually working for a just peace in the Middle East?

We also told the Americans that they say one thing and do something else. They regard the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories as a legitimate action and give Israel $3 billion every year to build settlements. We asked them if they are trying to laugh at the Arab nation or at themselves. We also told them: "If you are trying to laugh at us, we know the truth." We also told them that while they talk about a just peace, they continue to supply Israel with all types of sophisticated lethal weapons to kill the Palestinian people and to persist in its haughtiness and disregard of the Palestinian people's rights and the dignity of the Arab nation. Otherwise, how can we explain this?

We raised this question among many other issues in order to let the American citizens realize that their government talks one way to the public and acts another. We wanted to explain to the Americans that the Palestinian people have been struggling for their rights, including their right to return and to establish their Palestinian state. This is a legitimate right recognized by the United Nations, of which the United States was one of the founders. This right is also recognized by all international charters.

I believe that we achieved great success in doing so. We held several meetings with those in control of the information media. We also spoke on several occasions and met with several organizations and university bodies. In fact, what we achieved is beyond the imaginations of some people. The success we achieved in the American arena is much greater than what the Arab information services put together achieved in one whole year or more.

AR-RIYAD: What about your tour of Europe?

Al-Qawasimah: Our trip falls within the framework of the aims and objectives for which we went to the United States--to present the facts to the European peoples, whose attitudes continue to oscillate between recognizing the Palestinian people and their rights and fear for their own interests with the United States. In fact, Europe is still revolving in America's orbit more than submitting to its people's wishes and being independent. We told the Europeans that they must utter a word of truth so that we may be able to establish a just peace, but if Europe continues to be tied to the United States and to its way of thinking, no European initiative will succeed.

AR-RIYAD: Can you give us an evaluation of your tour of France?

Milhim: We met with the French Foreign Ministry official responsible for Middle East affairs. The meeting was very important because we told the French official that France must adopt a clearer and a more decisive stand because the present phase cannot tolerate mere words but requires practical stands. We also had several meetings with the press and we hope that these meetings will have an effect on the official French attitude. This, however, should not prevent us from saying that the matter is not decided in Paris, the Netherlands or Washington but in Riyadh, Amman, Damascus and other Arab capitals and cities. We must not deceive ourselves. If we adopt the right Arab stand in the east, France, the Netherlands and other Western states will come to us instead of our having to trouble ourselves to go to them. They will come because they have interests which they want to safeguard. We must stop running around these states because we know that they will come to inquire about us in our own homes and because they know that they have to do so if we adopt a decisive stand on our cause.

AR-RIYAD: What are your comments on the European attitude as contained in the recent Venice statement?

Al-Qawasimah: At the Venice conference the European states declared that they support the Palestinian right of self-determination, but they shied away from recognizing the PLO. Such a stand is like throwing dust in the eyes. We would like the European states to support the Arab right because we want to win many friends. The Venice statement, however, proved that the European attitude is tantamount to nonspecific expressions that have no roots in France or in the Netherlands; the Arab world must not be deceived by expressions uttered here or there.

AR-RIYAD: What will you tell the rulers and masses of the Arab states you plan to visit?

Milhim: We regard the Arab countries, Arab public opinion and the Arab stand as the bulwark, underpinning and main arena for our basic cause. The final decision on the Palestine issue is made on Arab soil. The Arab generations are waiting for the Arab world to adopt the right stand and to plan the correct strategy that will restore to the Arabs some of their dignity which is being daily challenged by Israel. Begin's decision to transfer the prime minister's office to Arab Jerusalem is an expression of the Israeli officials' contempt of the Arabs' seriousness and of the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The Arabs must rely on themselves and on their own capabilities, which are enormous. The Arab and Islamic capabilities can decide the fate of the Arab and Islamic peoples. When they do that, the Security Council, the United States and the European states will listen to us because the world only helps forces which adopt a strong stand.

We will visit all the Arab states without exception. We will say frankly what we have to say to the Arab officials and masses without any flattery or fear because we have promised our people at home that we will be honest with our Arab brother and the Arab public. We hope that our Arab brothers will not fail us as we go to them fully believing that they, officials and masses, are concerned with Jersalem, the Al-Aqsa mosque, the holy sepulcher, the Palestinian soil and rights because the Zionist threat is not aimed at the Palestinians alone but also at the oilfields, resources and markets of the Arab world.

Israel is aware that economic prosperity can be achieved only through the markets. Where are the markets? Will it find them in Latin America or North America? No. These markets are found in the Arab east. Israel is an expansionist state economically, geographically and politically. Its threat is perpetual. We must explain this honestly to the Arabs. We know that they will adopt the right stand.

AR-RIYAD: What do the Palestinian masses in the occupied territories expect of the Arabs in the present circumstances?

Al-Qasimah: The required stand is not political. Since the Palestinian issue began, the whole Arab world has been talking about it. Every Arab radio speaks about the Palestinian people and about liberation and the return. Every Arab official tells you that the Palestinian issue is the core and crux of the Arab issue and will eventually lead to the liberation of the entire Arab nation.

What must we do to liberate Palestine? Will Palestine be liberated by Arab press articles and radio commentaries? Palestine will only be liberated by Arab guns and machineguns. What have we done in this respect? Nothing more than words uttered here and there and hopes expressed to our peoples. We have not presented the Palestinian people with sufficient arms to enable them to fight. We have not given them the Arab ground to continue their struggle. Arab borders have been closed to the Palestinian fighter up till now. They speak about liberation, but I do not know how liberation can be achieved without fighters. Is liberation achieved through banner headlines in the press or words over the radio?

Liberation can be achieved through the borders of Palestine. Palestine's natural borders are south Lebanon, the Golan, the Jordan River and Sinai. As long as all these locations are closed to the Palestinian people and as long as the Arab nation's arms are kept in warehouses, how can we liberate ourselves?

The time has come for the Arabs to adopt a serious practical stand based on a united Arab will and on Arab capabilities and Arab oil.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER URGES SOLIDARITY AMONG ARABS

LD171044 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 17 (KUNA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Jabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Thursday called upon Arab countries to work seriously to convince the world of the justice of the Arab cause.

Shaykh Sabah told both AL-QABAS and AR-RA'Y AL-'AAM newspapers that Arabs are capable of convincing the world once they achieved solidarity as they did in 1973.

He expressed hope that Arab countries would implement the resolutions they adopt at their conferences. He also expressed hope that the countries participating in the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Amman last week would implement their resolution, "or else why do they convene and discuss?" he said.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti foreign minister hoped that the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly which will start next Tuesday to debate the Palestinian issue "would be a positive step in the Arab interests", and that such meetings would attempt to make the world understand the justice of our national cause and the need to exert pressure on Israel to withdraw from our lands.

The Kuwaiti address in this session will focus on the necessity for Israeli withdrawal and the right of the Palestinians to return to their land, Shaykh Sabah added.

OMAN

DEPUTY PREMIER DISCUSSES GULS STATES' COOPERATION

JN171350 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1120 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Muscat, 17 July--Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for legal affairs, has stressed that among the gulf states, a certain standard of cooperation and coordination exists in various fields and will continue to do so.

In a statement to the weekly AL-'AQIDAH magazine, published in Muscat today, Al Bu Sa'id said: When the region's states find a suitable formula for complete coordination and deep understanding among them, this will strengthen the region's stability, its intrinsic capabilities and its ability to protect its security.

Al Bu Sa'id explained that coordination among the region's states must be carried out on all political, security, economic and other levels, because such coordination is the real means by which to protect the region's security.

On the efforts at mediation between Oman and the PDRY, he said: Mediation is still going on. However, these efforts, which began years ago, are sometimes slow and sometimes more active.

Al Bu Sa'id stressed that his country does not pose any obstacles to any mediation effort attempted by any state. He said his country has no demands except the respect of basic principles in international relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER: DIFFERENCES WITH ISRAEL STILL EXIST

NC171550 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 July--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today stated that paramount differences continue to exist between Egypt and Israel. He added that the [autonomy] negotiations have succeeded in reaching two secondary points but have not dealt with the cardinal issues yet.

To a question concerning Egyptian newspaper reports that a measure of success has been attained in the peace talks between Egypt and Israel, the foreign minister replied: We have not lost hope for reaching a solution so long as we keep the negotiations going. This, in itself, means there is still hope for resolving these cardinal differences.

MENA REPORTS DETERIORATION IN SHAH'S CONDITION

NC172307 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 17 July--The shah's health condition has again deteriorated and his temperature has risen to 39 degrees. Despite the efforts made by the doctors to bring his fever down, his temperature fluctuated yesterday between 38 and 39 degrees. The shah also went into a coma for more than 3 hours as a result of the aftereffects to the surgery performed 2 days ago on his right thigh.

The French doctors treating the shah are making great efforts to increase the shah's body resistance, which has dropped considerably. The French doctors say that his body resistance is almost nonexistent. Furthermore, the result of the tests carried out on a sample taken from the abscess which appeared on the shah's right thigh proved to be positive, which confirms the ineffectiveness of antibiotics. In other words, the shah's body is not responding to antibiotics.

Spokesman Denial

NC180751 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 18, (AFP)--A spokesman for Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi denied press reports here today that the deposed monarch was in a coma and that his condition had worsened.

"They are wrong," spokesman Mark Morse told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, commenting on reports in Cairo newspapers that following a further operation on Tuesday the shah's general condition had worsened, his temperature had risen, and that he was in coma.

The shah's state was stationary, although still serious, Mr Morse told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE.

On Tuesday the shah underwent surgery to drain an abscess on his right leg. Yesterday his spokesman said doctors were still undecided whether a further operation would be necessary.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS ARRIVAL OF PHANTOMS, COMMANDER'S REMARKS

LD170951 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 14 Jul 80 p 3

[Muhammad 'Abd Al-Mun'im report: "The Daring Phantom: On a Special 90-day Mission in Egyptian Territories"]

[Excerpts] At midday last Thursday, as the sun shone brightly and lit up earth and sky, a U.S. Phantom squadron arrived at a base west of Cairo. The planes did not sneak in by dark or come in big boxes aboard ships to one of our ports. The desert highway was not closed to traffic nor was air traffic halted. This could have been done but what has actually happened was that both Egyptian and U.S. ministries announced the date and time of the arrival of these planes and the Egyptian Defense Ministry allowed large numbers of Egyptian and foreign journalists and reporters to go to the Cairo west base, to see with their own eyes and photograph with all type of cameras the arrival of 12 Phantom F-4 aircraft bearing U.S. Air Force insignia, landing at the Egyptian airfield. And through these eyes, cameras and satellites the whole world saw that very day what it wanted to see--an event which leaves no room for doubts or suspicions.

Although the arrival of a U.S. combat unit on Egyptian territory is a unique event, the announcement of the event proves officials' confidence and respect for public opinion and wish to keep it informed in detail of what is going on. This is yet another dimension of democracy and a strength of that system which alone can create a self-respecting citizen--the first step toward this is the feeling that the state respects the citizen and is not cheating him--and make him take part in all the measures it adopts.

Air Force Chief of Staff Maj Gen Muhammad 'Abo al-Hamid Hilmi (one of the best Egyptian fighter pilots and a veteran MiG 21 flyer) said: We live in a world in which distances have shrunk and secrets completely unraveiled thanks to modern communications. Meanwhile, one of the basic characteristics of this age is the increasing interdependence between states both great and small and the fact that objectives, values and common interests have alone become the factor determining the course of national security and strategy. If we take these facts into consideration, the United States definitely wants to strengthen Egypt and its armed forces, having realized that it is an element of stability in the area and the real bastion for defending it against all dangers.

It is within this framework that Egypt is being supplied with sophisticated U.S. weapons, including the Phantom F-4 fighter-bomber.

When we received these aircraft, the Americans felt our men's strong desire to absorb this type of plane in the shortest possible time and to learn about the minutest details of their combat characteristics, just as we did with the various other types of aircraft in our air force.

It is also within this framework that the U.S. Phantom squadron came to us, since close coordination of expertise on these planes with American pilots and technicians is regarded as a saving on effort and expense. Some may observe that we have already said that the Americans themselves have shown admiration for our pilot's ability to absorb this new type of aircraft. This is true, but it is also true--as the specialists know--that flying a plane is one thing and exploiting all its capabilities to the maximum is something else. It requires further training and more time. [paragraph continues]

It has been confirmed that training with those who have experience on a particular weapon is the best and shortest way, particularly since the development of events in the area does not allow us to take our time.

Air Force Brig Gen Ahmad Nasr, commander of the Cairo west base, says: This is one of the world's oldest air bases; it was established by the British in 1920 and real operations there began in 1931 with the arrival of the first Egyptian Air Force plane. In the late sixties it was used by the Soviets when they brought a number of MiG 25's which they used for reconnaissance operations of their own; none of us could get near to their area or to those aircraft. But now the visiting U.S. squadron is under my immediate command, just like all Egyptian squadrons and units on the base. In fact, through my contact with this group of U.S. military personnel I have noted that they have a high degree of discipline and correct behavior. (Americans of all ranks stand to attention whenever they are approached by the Egyptian commander.)

Of course, there is no comparison because this state of affairs is quite different from what existed before [presumably when the Soviets were at the base]. I only wanted to underline the great difference and to point out to the real dilemma that existed before 1972, of which nobody knew anything until President as-Sadat made his historic decision to expel the Soviet advisers. Only then did everybody learn the truth about what was happening and learn that they were behaving as if they owned our land and sky, which they used for their own purposes. Ever since we have been working in daylight, with confidence and without fear of complexes.

AFP: LEFTIST PARTY REPORTS ARRESTED MILITANTS FREED

NC171605 Paris AFP in English 1510 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 17 (AFP)--Egyptian authorities have released most of 30 recently arrested leftist militants, according tothe leftist Progressive Unionist Party here today.

The 30 had been arrested on suspicion of setting up illegal organizations supporting "Nasirite" and Marxist principles, the party, legally recongnized but not represented in parliament, said.

Several of the 30 facing "Nasirite" suspicions were party members, it added. The reference was to former President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, who died in 1970 and was succeeded by President Anwar as-Sadat.

Four militants were still being held, the party said. Also in prison were six other people charged at the start of the year with forming an illegal Marxist organisation, it said.

The party announcements were made in an internal circular distributed to foreign journalists.

SADDAM HUSAYN ADDRESS TO NATION ON 17 JULY ANNIVERSARY

JN171155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0816 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn on the 12th anniversary of the 17 July 1968 revolution--live, in linkup with the national radio and television network]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Glorious Iraqi people, sons of the proud Arab nation: Once again the anniversary of the 17-30 July 1968 revolution is before us. After 12 years of the revolution's march, we are confidently, resolutely and proudly entering a new year in this glorious march. The revolution anniversary has become a genuine celebration for all honest Iraqis who are happy, proud and hopeful. Year after year, the revolution has begun to enjoy a more important status in the conscience of the Arab nation and in its revolutionary contemporary history.

When we talk about the revolution anniversary and about its eruption and rejuvenating spirit to march forward, we should also recall another day that has a distinct status in the triumphant march of this revolution and its moral values which express its noble spirit. This day is 16 July 1979 when we took over the banner of the official forward position in the party and the state from our struggling father Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. On this day, 1 year after assuming the official forward position in the party and state, we affirm to the party's struggle and the masses of the people in Iraq and the Arab homeland that we will remain faithful to the pledge we took upon ourselves on 17 July 1979.

After 12 years abounding with battles, arduous work and sacrifices to be added to the march of great sacrifices prior to the revolution, we stand on solid ground whose firmness emanates from the faith of the masses in this march and their conviction that its principles and national and pan-Arab objectives deserve to be appreciated and defended, even to the point of martyrdom.

A few weeks ago, the Iraqi people experienced a magnificent event that expresses the genuineness of the revolution and the depth of its bond with the masses, namely, the elections of the National Assembly. The party and revolution sincerely believe in democracy because they believe in the importance of establishing deep and true confidence between the leadership and the masses. We have always rejected any form of procedural democracy that is adopted by certain regimes here and there. We have pledged ourselves not to adopt any formula unless it is genuine and unless the people believe in its seriousness and purity. On this basis, we initiated the move to the phase of establishing the National Assembly.

Furthermore, our belief in democracy does not depend upon transient circumstances. It is a firm trend. When we realized that the circumstances in the revolution's development had matured into factors for the exercise of democracy in this form, we began this exercise without hesitation. The National Assembly elections in Iraq were not like parliamentary elections that are held in other countries. These elections were an enthusiastic and comprehensive practice exercised by the people in which there were equal opportunities for the Ba'thist and non-Ba'thist candidates. Moreover, the elections were a true referendum that expressed the confidence of the masses in the party and revolution.

Compatriots: We are confident and certain of the future. We are also proud of what we have achieved so far. But we must say, O great Iraqis, that your future roles and sacrifices will be no less important than those of the period either between the 17 July revolution or during the past 12 years.

Sacrifices will be needed to build great Iraq by depending on the values and spirit of Iraqi and Arab culture. Sacrifices will be needed to serve the Arab nation by liberating every inch of Arab territory which is still not enjoying Arab sovereignty. Sacrifices will be needed to help every hungry Arab overcome poverty and every seeker of freedom, dignity and honor attain his appropriate place in Arab and human life. Sacrifices will be needed to liberate Palestine and return Arab territory to its people so that the Arab nation attains its appropriate place among the nations of the world and carries out its humanitarian mission.

There are two main reasons for the complicated circumstances in the Arab nation today. The first is this intermingling of regimes, forces and political trends in the Arab homeland. While it was easy several years ago to distinguish between the patriot and the nonpatriot, the sincere and the insincere and the reactionary and progressive regime, the situation has now become more complicated and confused. Today the same arena embraces the patriot and nonpatriot, the honorable and dishonorable, the honest and the corrupt, the liar and the sincere.

The second is the fierce struggle among the big powers in this region and their resorting to more complicated methods in expressing their interests. Very often, these methods are not understood by large sections of the Arab public. There are also vestiges of old colonialism in the Arab homeland. All these factors have exposed the Arab world to the political, economic and cultural influences of all powers, making it a target for covetous foreign trends.

But the main danger threatening the Arab nation and the gravest phenomenon currently evident in Arab life is the widespread corruption in some of the Arab countries, both oil producers and others. This is a result of the enormous increase in the oil revenue. It is also a result of the fact that these countries developed a new mode of life, much different from that which existed before, and when international and local forces began influencing and corrupting people.

Consequently, he who now wants to fight the masses and their aspirations for freedom, justice, progress and complete independence no longer depends on traditional reactionary, feudalist and capitalist means as in the past. He depends on the oil power, even if he is not the ruler of an oil-rich country.

Pan-Arab responsibility behooves us to tell the truth. The masses of the people should know the whole truth. They should criticize the manifestations of corruption in order to rectify them. If they do not succeed in doing so, they should strongly resist these manifestations to eradicate and uproot them. These manifestations of corruption are not a personal matter related to the conduct of this or that individual. They are not an internal matter related to this or that regime. The issue is a pan-Arab matter on which the Arab nation's destiny and struggle for liberty, progress and justice depend.

The continuation and spreading of corruption makes the Arab nation unable of facing the Zionist entity and standing fast against the dangers of foreign intervention. The continuation and spreading of corruption close the doors for future development to us. Catastrophe and destruction will befall several parts of the Arab homeland when the oil wealth, which is now enjoyed by a minority, comes to an end. The oil wealth is like a two-edged sword: It can be a means for building, progress and strength, and it can also be the cause of corruption and destruction.

Citizens, masses of the Arab nation, our stand on the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Zionist conflict is a firm and principled stand that emanates from a deep analysis of all the historical and realistical aspects of this issue.

Iraq, which feels a pan-Arab responsibility toward the Arab state of affairs and which is determined to provide the requisites for Arab steadfastness, shouldered its responsibilities when it called for the Baghdad summit conference in order to attain at least a minimum degree of solidarity among the Arab regimes and agreement against the treasonous and defeatist trend of Egypt's ruler embodied in the Camp David accords.

God granted us success in accomplishing this. The Arab regimes were able to agree on a program, although, in our opinion, this program represented the minimum. However, it enabled the Arabs to confront the treason of Egypt's ruler and put a stop to the collapse in the Arab situation. This program satisfactorily presented the issue of the Arab-Zionist conflict to the international community.

We affirm our belief in the trend that emerged from the Baghdad summit conference. We also affirm the importance and necessity of this trend at this stage. The basic factors which necessitated this trend still exist. We hope that the forthcoming summit conference in Amman will be an affirmation of the trend we agreed upon in Baghdad, as was the Tunis summit conference. We hope that the Arab brothers will continue their solidarity in confronting the treason of Egypt, the Zionist schemes and the U.S. machinations in the gulf.

Proceeding from our belief in the Arab revolutionary movement and the historic necessity of Arab unity, we believe that joint Arab action should not be limited to political fields alone or to the confrontation of crises. Joint Arab action should include all the domains that can provide a sound and permanent groundwork for Arab unity. Serious and continuous cooperation in the economic and cultural fields, transportation and the facilitation of travel of Arab citizens for various purposes in the Arab countries strengthens the Arab nation and enhances its international weight. It entrenches the pillars of Arab unity and paves the way for Arab unity.

Brothers, Iraq bases its foreign policy on its principles, founded on freedom and equality and on national and pan-Arab interests, which are linked to the principles of humanity. Iraq believes in the need to establish international relations based on equality, the exchange of honest and legitimate benefits and the service of mankind's advancement and just peace. On these bases and principles, Iraq has adopted the policy of establishing broad relations with all of the world's countries, except those that have adopted a hostile stand toward it and the Arab nation.

Iraq strongly rejects any party's policies of hegemony and intervention in others' domestic affairs. It struggles firmly against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation and aggression. It stretches its hand toward the peoples in the world that aspire to liberty, equality and justice.

The escalation of international tension threatens all of the nations on earth. It is in the world's interest to alleviate tension and to refrain from the use of force in resolving international disputes, the world should believe in the right of peoples to utilize all forms of struggle, including armed struggle, in attaining their total liberation. This applies primarily to the right of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people to wage an armed struggle to liberate their land, which was usurped by Zionism, supported by U.S. imperialism, with no consideration for right and justice.

We support the principles of peaceful coexistence between East and West. We shun the cold war policy in all of the world's countries, rather than just in the great powers and the states that are linked to them through military alliances.

We are satisfied with the increasing understanding of the Palestinian issue and of the facts of the Arab-Zionist conflict shown by most countries in the world. Although they are not in total agreement with our stands and viewpoints, the stands of several West European countries in this respect are considered a positive development. We hope that this trend will continue in the proper direction, free of Zionist and U.S. imperialist blackmail and pressure. We hope that it will affirm the Palestinian people's full and obvious right to regain their land and to determine their future. We hope that it will fully and frankly recognize the PLO. Finally, we hope that this stand will be adopted by all of the West European states and not just by several of them.

We also hail the stands of the nonaligned countries and of the socialist countries, which back and support the Arab right. Iraq is fully determined to develop its relations with the Third World countries, particularly the nonaligned countries. It deeply believes in the principles of nonalignment. It believes in the need to develop the nonaligned movement and to promote cooperation among its members in the various political, economic and cultural fields. Iraq seeks to enhance the influence and international status of this movement, in serving the struggle against colonialism, racism and all forms of exploitation and hegemony, and in order to establish international economic relations that guarantee the Third World countries basic rights and that are founded on balanced cooperation.

We cannot distinguish between our national and pan-Arab security and the expansion or contraction of the independent nonaligned states' area in the world in general and in the Third World particularly. Nonalignment is a definite guarantee of independence. Alignment with any given bloc or the act of falling under the nonobjective influence of any bloc threatens the independence of nations and encourages the great powers to practice the policy of hegemony and to ignite the flames of war.

Iraq is determined to continue and develop its relations of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, the East European countries, Yugoslavia, China and Cuba. The founding of these relations on the basis of equality and nonintervention in others' domestic affairs develops mutual interests and strengthens the bonds of friendship, in the service of joint interests and objectives.

We will also continue to cooperate and deal with the West European countries and Japan on the basis of mutual interests and nonintervention in others' domestic affairs, in order to develop their stands on the just Arab issues. Further, we are determined to establish cooperation and good-neighbor relations with the foreign countries neighboring the Arab homeland, including those neighboring Iraq, on the basis of joint cooperation, mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

At this point, we must pause on relations with Iran. From the very beginning, we adopted a positive and balanced stand on events in Iran. We blessed the Iranian peoples' aspirations for freedom. Through public stands and direct contacts with the new Iranian officials, we expressed the desire to establish relations of cooperation and neighborliness with Iran, proceeding from the bonds of common history among the Islamic peoples and the relations of mutual respect and nonintervention in domestic affairs. We did this at an early stage and before the nature of events in Iran was exposed to the others.

However, this sincere stand was met by the officials in Iran with stands of animosity, despicable racism and empty vanity.

The Iranian regime has bared its hostile designs against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab revolutionary movement. It also demonstrated its designs on the Arab land and its expansionist designs in the area of the Arab Gulf. These stands, which stem from racism, rancor and backwardness, have brought catastrophes to Iran. The new regime drowned in a sea of problems, bloodbaths and internal conflicts and contradictions. The Iranian regime thus began launching wars of extermination against the Iranian peoples who aspire for freedom and equality.

The rulers in Iran are fully responsible for the deterioration of their relations with the Arab nation. They are also fully responsible for the destruction that has taken place in Iran as the result of such an irresponsible policy.

We wish only good for Iran and for all the Iranian peoples. We wish total independence, cohesion and progress, hoping that Iran will overcome its current ordeal and not fall in the clutches of foreign influence. We also hope that suitable conditions will prevail in Iran to establish relations of neighborliness and fruitful cooperation with it.

We hail the struggle of the Iranian peoples against backward and tyrannical mentalities and against the deviant trends which hide behind the cloak of religion, while at the same time and through their practices, they reach the extent of committing blasphemy against the true Islamic religion, its noble values and pure heritage.

We hail the struggling people of Arabistan who are offering the caravans of martyrs on the road of freedom and equality against the racist clique that is depriving them of the simplest rights of life and aspirations.

O glorious Iraqis, O struggling masses of the Arab nation. While bidding farewell to one year of the march of the revolution and welcoming a new year, we feel stronger and more optimistic about the road to a brighter future for our people and nation.

The past year has been full of work, activities and enthusiasm. Indeed, the sons of the people, each in his own way, worked to build the homeland and to develop our new life. The strugglers of the party worked with enthusiasm and self-denial to implement the program of the party and revolution in all fields.

We hail these creative and sincere efforts, while stressing the need to continue the work and construction with enthusiasm, sincerity and precision.

While affirming these values, we would like to note that not all people, whether or not party members, gave or produced equally. Thus, national duty requires that we confront this situation, that we create a spirit of seriousness, work with precision and increase and develop production in all fields. Indeed, every citizen, whatever his position or responsibilities, should act in this manner, since we believe that the defense of the homeland through bloodshed is not the only symbol of one's dedication to one's homeland. In fact, every brick added to our new lofty structure and every dedicated effort exerted in work reflect serious dedication to the homeland, a belief in principles, a high standard of awareness and a feeling of responsibility.

During the past year, the enemies increased their despicable attempts against the party, people and revolution. They exposed their treacherous intentions and their black grudge. However, the revolution--which is strong, thanks to its party, people and principles--managed to remain steadfast, to abort all of these treacherous plots, to continue its progressive march of development in all economic and cultural fields and to continue its activities on the Arab and international arenas, in light of the party's and revolution's principles.

O struggling Iraqis and masses of the Arab nation. On this occasion and on this day, we would like to greet all of the brave sons of Iraq and to hail their heroism, steadfastness and self-denial in building their country and in serving their nation. Iraq, which shoulders its pan-Arab responsibilities with honor, will always be committed to these responsibilities, regardless of the sacrifices entailed and the difficulties faced. This is our fate.

We hail the Arab people everywhere in their struggle against injustice, corruption, sectarianism, backwardness and deviation and in their struggle for unity and progress. We also hail our Arab people in occupied Palestine, who resist the fierce Zionist occupation and its terrorist practices with a spirit of steadfastness and sacrifice, thus daily affirming the Arabism of the land and the people's will to liberate themselves from occupation and usurpation. We extend to them the greetings of Arabism and of continuous struggle, until the land is liberated and the Arab nation's rights are regained.

Also on this occasion, I would like to greet the Arab parties, movements, figures, popular delegations and the brother representatives of the Arab movements and governments.

I would also like to greet the esteemed representatives of the friendly states who accepted our invitation and all of the party delegations and representatives of the societies, organizations and world figures who are participating in the celebrations that mark the anniversary of our glorious revolution.

In my name and on behalf of the Iraqi leaders and people, I would like to express my thanks and appreciation to them and I welcome them in Iraq as guest and dear friends.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

MINISTERS MEET WITH VISITING FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Hammadi, UK's Hurd Meeting

JN171645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 17 July--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi held meetings here today with some of the ministers and officials currently visiting Iraq to take part in the July celebrations.

Dr Hammadi met with Douglas Hurd, British minister of state, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. They discussed the general situation in the Arab region, particularly the Arab-Zionist conflict. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations.

Khayrallah, GDR, Spanish Officials

JN171512 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 July--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, met here today with Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the two countries' friendship, their cooperative relations and ways of strengthening them in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah also met here today with Augustin Rodriguez Sahagun, Spanish defense minister, with whom he reviewed existing bilateral cooperative relations.

Ramadan, Bulgarian, Hungarian Ministers

JN172012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 July--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met with Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, here this evening. During the meeting, talks were held on bilateral relations and ways of strengthening and promoting them for the welfare of both countries. The talks also dealt with the possibility of Bulgaria's participation in the implementation of a number of the forthcoming 1981-1985 development plan projects.

Ramadan referred to Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov's recent visit to Iraq, saying that it improved bilateral relations. Khristo Khristov, in turn, praised the existing bilateral relations and Iraq's desire to promote them.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also met with Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee member. At the outset of the meeting, Peter Veress conveyed a verbal message addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. The message contained their congratulations to President Saddam Husayn on the 12th anniversary marking the glorious 17-30 July revolution.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the relations of economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries and ways of promoting them.

The Hungarian guest praised the steps taken by the revolution, under the Ba'th Party leadership, in all fields, particularly Iraq's militant stands against imperialism and Zionism, as well as Iraq's significant aid to the world's liberation movements.

Khayrallah, Kuwaiti, Brazilian Ministers

JN180902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 July--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, met here today with Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. During the meeting, a discussion was concluded on relations of cooperation between the two fraternal states and ways to develop these relations.

The Iraqi minister also met with Joao Camilo Penna, Brazilian minister of industry and commerce. The two ministers discussed ways to develop bilateral relations.

It is to be recalled that the Kuwaiti and Brazilian ministers are visiting Iraq to participate in its celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the 17 July revolution and the first anniversary of President Saddam Husayn's assumption of his responsibilities in the party and state leadership.

SPANISH DEFENSE MINISTER, INDONESIAN OFFICIAL DEPART

JN180830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 July--The fraternal and friendly delegations which participated in the Iraqi celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the 17 July revolution and the first anniversary of President Saddam Husayn's assumption of responsibilities in the party and state leadership began to leave Baghdad today.

Spanish Defense Minister Augustin Rodriguez Sahagun and the delegation accompanying him left for home today. The Spanish defense minister said that he and 'Adnan Khayrallah, Revolution Command Council member and defense minister, held talks on developing cooperation between the two friendly states.

Gen Maraden Panggabean, deputy prime minister and coordinating minister for politics and security, left Iraq for home. During his visit, Gen Maraden Panggabean held talks with several Iraqi officials dealing with ways to promote bilateral relations.

OIL MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON OPEC AFFAIRS

JN161435 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad (INA)--Mr Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, member of the Revolution Command Council and oil minister, has warned against the strategical oil stockpiling by the major industrialised countries and monopolistic oil companies.

In the course of a press interview published here today, the minister said this stockpiling, which has exceeded five billion barrels, is posing a real threat against the member-states of the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim said this policy will have serious consequences should the stored oil be used against oil producing countries. The minister called for the necessary planned oil production to avoid the dangers of continued use of this weapon against OPEC member-states.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim attributed the current instability in the world oil market and stockpiling policies followed by industrialised countries to the irresponsible stands of some member-states of OPEC. These states, he said, had adopted the policy of raising oil prices in a spiral manner depending on exploiting the market's opportunities.

He pointed out that the Iraqi delegation to the OPEC last ministerial meeting in Algeria had brought the attention of OPEC member-states to this problem and called for the necessity of dealing with it and adopt the means which would put an end to the planned oil stockpiling by industrialised countries.

Referring to the Iraqi oil production policy, the minister said this policy basically depends on planning and programming production according to rationalized principles and in the light of international supply and demand, as well as the country's needs for necessary financial resources for development.

He charged the monopolistic oil companies that dominated Iraqi oil wealth before the nationalisation measure of adopting an arbitrary oil production policy aimed at influencing Iraqi economy and pilicy--a fact which led to the reduction of average oil production in Iraq by 4.7 percent from 1962 to 1970, an average which, he said, is much less than the average growth in oil production achieved by oil producing or exporting countries in the region.

But in the post 1972 nationalisation measure oil production in Iraq was nearly doubled compared with production before 1971.

The minister said the decisions related to increasing or reducing production for the purpose of oil production planning are not concerning only some OPEC member-states but should be tackled collectively and according to a comprehensive agreement among all the organization member-states, despite the fact that such decisions are subject to national sovereignty.

The minister urged industrialised countries to reconsider and rectify their stands towards the world's economic problems in a serious spirit and sincere intention. Failing to do that, he said, all the North-South dialogue will be doomed to failure.

Mr 'Abd al-Karim said a meeting will be held during the next few months by oil, foreign and finance ministers of OPEC member-states to discuss and endorse [the] OPEC strategy report [and] to refer it to the Baghdad summit meeting of OPEC heads of state in Baghdad next November.

The minister added that Iraq will submit a working paper to the Baghdad summit including Iraq's visualizations of all the tabled issues, the international economic questions and the future dimensions of OPEC's role towards consolidating solidarity with the Third World countries in the light of current international relations and their developments during the coming two decades.

The minister also stressed that the convening of OPEC summit this year would be a new turning point and a decisive pioneering act by OPEC geared to laying down the foundations of justice and equality among all the world countries and for removing the burdens of the Third World countries aspiring for increased progress and prosperity for their oppressed peoples.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

JN180838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 July--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH affirms that the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and the enemies of the Arab nation will not deter Iraq from procuring the nuclear technology needed to build its state and society along strong and modern lines.

In a commentary today on the frenzied campaign being waged by the U.S., Zionist and British intelligence services against Iraq's employment of two nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes, the paper says: Since France agreed to supply Iraq with the two nuclear reactors, imperialism, Zionism and the enemies of the Arab nation have been resorting to all forms of plotting, terrorism, pressure and tendentious campaigns to stop this great action which will expedite the advancement of Iraq and the Arab homeland.

The paper points out that Iraq is one of the signatories of the special international agreement pertaining to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. It affirms that reports published by the international agency concerned with nuclear energy confirm that Iraq fully adheres to the provisions stipulated in this agreement. The paper adds: This hostile campaign is in line with the schemes of the Washington and Tel Aviv governments to encircle the great revolutionary resurgence which Iraq is witnessing in the development and exercise of its prominent pan-Arab role in defense of the Arab homeland.

Concluding its commentary, AL-JUMHURIYAH reaffirms that the conspiratorial schemes against Iraq will not shake the determination and resolve of the Iraq people to exercise their right in life or to be up to the level of their ancient history and their aspirations for a stronger and more prosperous future.

AL-HUSS WARNS AGAINST ATTEMPTS TO PARTITION COUNTRY

NC172229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Speech by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at 17 July banquet at the orphans' house in Beirut--recorded]

[Excerpts] Honorable gathering: Since I resigned I have pledged not to speak and, if I spoke, to avoid touching on topics which could affect the current efforts to form a new government to succeed ours. However, developments have caught up with us, and we have had to break our silence and speak out about these developments.

It is not strange that, in addition to the issue of the south, the events of the eastern areas captured the attention of and preoccupied everyone because of the shock caused by the barbaric crimes committed and the concern resulting from the possible implications and deep political repercussions. While the clashes were raging, it was natural that voices were raised demanding that the army should go to the area of the clashes. We quickly announced our willingness to respond to this request. This step was not taken, because the party in control of the areas in question was opposed to it. We supported the deployment of the army but they prevented such deployment, contrary to what they used to say.

Today, in view of what has happened and what is happening in the eastern areas, the picture seems to be clearer. If the causes of the crisis can be seen in its results and if actions mirror intentions, then the aims of the plot, signs of which appeared in the form of practices that had long caused fears and apprehensions, began to be clear and to take shape with the events in the eastern areas. All the signs are that the aim of the plot is to partition Lebanon and then achieve unlimited schemes, because undermining Lebanon's unity is the way to destroy this model of coexistence in the world, which by its very existence defies the racist Zionist entity. It is the way to fulfill Israeli ambitions to obtain Lebanese territory and waters, and it is the way to tear the Arabs apart into dismembered limbs and scattered entities, leaving them no power and no hope for their cause. We are sounding the alarm so that our Arab brothers may hear us.

The pressing and painful question is: What is to be done and where are we heading? What is important is that we must not be weak or disheartened. We have a cause and our strength is derived from the strength of our cause. What has happened cannot scare us; on the contrary, it frees us from a fear complex. We had all feared the moment when the preachers of partition would make their move. So we, advocates of the call for the preservation of the unity of this homeland, had been careful to be nice and considerate to them. We had feared the moment when we would find ourselves face to face with the phantom of partition, just like a soldier fears a battle before it breaks out. But today, just like a soldier who finds himself suddenly in the thick of the battle and must fight, we find ourselves a target, exposed to the advocates of partition. Therefore we must resist and confront [these advocates]. Our fear of the possibility of partition was the cause of our weakness in the face of the protagonists of partition. Their awareness of our weakness was the source of their strength against us. Now that their aims have been bared and have become the slippery road on which they have placed the country, confirming the fears and the intentions, we have nothing to fear anymore and we have no alternative but to rise to foil their plan and their course. No means must be spared to achieve this.

As for the crisis as a whole, salvation begins with the programmed implementation of the 1st and 11th principles of accord. In practice these two principles complement one another to a certain extent. The first principle stresses the unity of the Lebanese territory, people and establishments and cancels all that contradicts the authority of the state and contravenes legality, order and law.

This can be manifested through a comprehensive security plan covering all Lebanese areas--a plan to be prepared and carried out by the three forces of legitimacy, namely the Lebanese Army, the Arab Deterrent Forces and the internal security forces. The 11th principle calls for the full and sound implementation of the agreements concluded with the PLO. We believe that national reconciliation should begin with reconciliation with the state. The first prerequisite for reconciliation with the state is to hand back to the state what originally belonged to it and is within its rights. And this means abolition of armed manifestations, illegal media, all practices against law and order, illegal collection of funds, and smuggling of imported goods through illegal ports and so on. This phenomenon has most seriously manifested itself in the eastern area. The recent developments which led to the one-party domination and control of the resources of that area have only compounded the anxiety and fear and placed the unity and fate of this homeland at a dangerous historical crossroads.

VOL REPORTS EXPLOSION AT IRANIAN AIRLINES BEIRUT OFFICES

NC172203 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2115 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] At 2000, the Iranian Airlines offices in the As-Sanayi' quarter in western Beirut were blown up--causing severe material damages. Damage was also incurred at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Beirut and the industrialists' society center. It is worth noting that this is the third time in less than two months in which the [Iranian] company's offices have been blown up.

LE MONDE VIEWS FRICTION AMONG LEBANESE CHRISTIANS

LD180821 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Jul 80 p 6

[Lucien George dispatch: "The State Could Use the Army Against Phalangist Militia"]

[Text] Beirut--It is becoming increasingly probable that the Lebanese Army will become the main adversary of Bashir al-Jumayyil's Phalangist militia. Such a confrontation could take place quite soon since Mr al-Jumayyil has told us that he is determined not to "lose" any more territories to the army. In fact he believes that the sectors in which the army has imposed its authority are "lost territories" and that the National Liberal Party [NLP], which caused the incidents that led to the army's intervention, is responsible for this.

A priori, the state has no intention of sending the army into either the Christian sector or elsewhere under the present circumstances. An attitude for which the Moronite patriarch has taken it to task vehemently. However, the circumstances could change completely. Mr al-Jumayyil is not the only person opposed to the army's effective entry upon the scene. The Palestinians are opposed to it just as much, nor is Syria in favor of it. Therefore, these two oppositions would have to be simultaneously neutralized to make such an operation possible.

While waiting for the situation to clarify, NLP leader Camille Sham'un is negotiating with the Phalangists on the structure of relations between the two parties, giving the impression that he is maneuvering and trying to gain time. First, he seems to be proceeding in the direction desired by the Phalangists, emphasizing the need to erase the consequences of the 7 July confrontations and agreeing to reduce the NLP to the dimensions of a political party devoid of any paramilitary force--this has induced Bashir al-Jumayyil to pay him an enthusiastic tribute--then he denounces the "massacres" and demands that the "status quo ante," including his party's right to have a militia, be restored. In Mr al-Jumayyil's view, this is out of the question.

The leader of the Phalangist militia--the backbone of the Lebanese forces which he also commands and which theoretically includes the NLP militia--explained to us that the operation aimed at reorganizing the forces, which took place at the NLP combatants' expense, had become unavoidable. He recalled that in 1 year some 130-140 people were killed as a result of various clashes between the Phalangists and the NLP and expressed the opinion that at this rate three times as many people might have been killed during the coming 12 months if he had not adopted some drastic measures--at cost, it is true, he stated, some 70 people were killed, including 11 Phalangists, 6 or 7 civilians and some 50 NLP men.

The figures mentioned by Mr Sham'un, which have been more or less confirmed officially, include more than 200 people killed. As for Mr Sham'un's son Dany Sham'un, he has mentioned 550 people killed. Many rumors circulate about atrocities and mutilations and Mr Sham'un's family asserts that it has witnessed some of them. Bashir al-Jumayyil admits that three militiamen committed excesses in the village of 'Amshit but emphasizes that he has summoned them before a court martial.

It is in the name of public order and unity in the Christian camp that the commander of the Phalangist militia has acted: "It was no longer possible to hesitate--it was a question of either succumbing to anarchy--and in that case our cause was lost--or of eliminating the dens of smugglers, thieves and racketeers who were terrorizing the population and had it at their mercy while hiding behind the NLP." Having thus taken action, Bashir al-Jumayyil is determined to carry it through with a view to uniting the Christian armed forces. "Plurality of parties, certainly, since this is our doctrine but military unity," he told us. The intention of creating a 40,000 strong national guard (at present, the Phalangist militias have some 15,000 men, including professionals, semiprofessionals and trained and officered part-time members) which has been attributed to him does not seem to him out of place. In order to finance his forces, and some other public services whose provider his party has become, he needs funds which he intends to obtain by levying taxes on the Christian sector's resources. "Such taxes," he emphasizes, "will be imposed both on party and other activities in agreement with economic organizations." And he adds: "Unlike the PLO, I do not receive hundreds of millions of dollars, otherwise I would obviously refrain from taking such steps."

However, this is not how Dany Sham'un views the situation. Once Bashir al-Jumayyil's brother in arms against common enemies--Palestinians, progressives and Syrians--he is now at daggers drawn with him. After meeting the Phalangists worst enemy--Mr Sulayman Franjiyah, who has had some accounts to settle with them since his son's assassination on 13 June 1978--and head of government Al-Huss, who symbolizes the Muslim wing of a state structure which, the Phalangists believe, has now become obsolete, Dany Sham'un has sent his family to a safe place in the country of his old friend King Husayn of Jordan and is preparing for a struggle against Bashir al-Jumayyil's alleged plan to create a "single party" in the Christian sector.

However, he has openly visited with Amin al-Jumayyil, Bashir's brother, and has established contacts in the opposite camp with Walid Junblatt, who now seems willing to cooperate with others with a view to restoring the state's authority also in the Islamic-progressive sector even if this were to displease the Palestinians.

PLO leader 'Arafat made a blunder when he declared that he is determined to bar the way to Al-Jumayyil, a statement which was badly received, even though the population was shocked by the scale of the 7 July tragedy, since public opinion--Muslim even more than Christian--takes the view that it is not up to the Palestinian leader to adopt any position on a Lebanese problem.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LEBANESE AMAL ORGANIZATION LEADER

JN131533 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] At 1230 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Nabih Barri, secretary general of the Lebanese Amal organization. During this meeting they reviewed developments in Lebanon and exchanged viewpoints on future prospects.

LE FIGARO SEES INCREASING KGB PRESENCE IN SYRIA

LD180849 Paris LE FIGARO in French 15 Jul 80 p 4

[Jorg Stocklin dispatch: "Syria Forced To Draw Nearer to USSR"]

[Text] Damascus--The KGB is taking root in Syria. What could be deduced a month ago from reports emanating from Lebanese intelligence officers has now been confirmed by many sources in Damascus.

First, the facts: At least 500 Soviet (internal security) "advisers" settled at Qatanah--a Syrian Army military base south of Damascus--in June. This contingent represents an addition to the 2,500 Soviet civilian and military experts already present in Syria. The circumstances which preceded the arrival of the KGB men resulted from a provisional compromise between Damascus and Moscow. For nearly 10 years the Soviets have been suggesting a "friendship and cooperation treaty" to Syrian head of state Hafiz al-Asad. While buying arms from Moscow--apparently paying the full price--and granting mooring facilities (in Tartus and Al-Ladhiqiyah, among other places) to Russian warships, Al-Asad, has constantly refused to conclude a military pact with the Kremlin leaders. Is he about to change course? Palestinian sources in Damascus do not hesitate to assert that he is. It has even been stated that the Syrian head of state has sent his brother, Col Rif'at al-Asad to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia to inform the Wahhabi leaders of his decision. Furthermore, there have been rumors that Syria's borders with Iraq and Jordan are soon to be closed. The two latter countries have been accused of arming and financing the Syrian opposition.

Be that as it may, the threats hanging over the Ba'thist regime are becoming more precise every day. And the Syrian intelligence services are helpless in the face of a terrorist offensive waged by the "Muslim Brotherhood," the vanguard of an opposition which includes the secular circles of the country's Sunni community (68 percent of the population against 15 percent Alawuites represented by Hafiz al-Asad). This being the case, it appears that the visit paid by Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas to Moscow on 19 May 1980 has led to a broad "technical and scientific cooperation" agreement providing for:

Supplies of sophisticated police equipment and personnel to operate it to Syria;

Training of Syrian intelligence officers in the USSR;

And "exchange of information" with respect to psychological action and misinformation techniques.

Wretched Secret Agents

Following this agreement Soviet General Makarov arrived in Damascus on 5 July to replace General Makarenko, head of the Red Army "electronic warfare" department (new missile sites are being built round the capital) and Admiral Yegorev, chief of the Soviet Navy General Staff. General Makarov bears the rather mysterious title of "chief of the directorate for military educational institutions in the USSR." A cover, it is believed here, since General Makarov, who arrived in the Syrian capital soon after a failed attempt on President Hafiz al-Asad's life, seems to be, it is further said, nothing less than "the new eminence grise of the Syrian intelligence services..."

Much is being said in Damascus about the ineffectiveness of the Syrian intelligence services--a result of their multiplicity according to some and of their obsolete methods, according to others. A Western diplomat told me that he "had to lend his fountain pen" to a wretched guy--probably a member of the "Mukhabarats" (the local intelligence service) who, hiding behind a church column, was trying to write down--with a badly sharpened pencil--the names of personalities present at the election of the New Syrian orthodox patriarch, Monsignor Seurios Zakka Iwass.... a scene "reminiscent of Balzac," my interlocutor emphasized.

The reprisal operations started following the attempt on President Hafiz al-Asad's life on 26 June were less reminiscent of Balzac. Some bloody blunders have been mentioned in this connection.

Many things are being said in Damascus. It is even said--Col Rif'at al-Asad, commander of "defense brigades," has stated this--that the regime is prepared to start "100 wars" against the Muslim Brotherhood to ensure that Syria "does not become another Chile" and surprise has been expressed at the fact that the United States maintains in Damascus a "plethora" of diplomatic personnel (50 people) even though the latest bilateral agreement signed by the two countries--through the intermediary of "U.S. aid"--relates only to supplies of trash cans to Syria. On "Independence Day" more than half the 250 people invited to the American Embassy, whose list was submitted to the Damascus authorities for approval beforehand, were objected to. This unprecedented step shocked the diplomatic community. However, it did not prevent President Hafiz al-Asad from conveying--with or without the KGB's permission--his "best wishes for President Jimmy Carter's, his family's and the American people's happiness...."

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID CABLES GREETINGS TO KIM IL-SONG

LD110857 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 7 Jul 80 p 1

[APS report: "Celebration of Month of Solidarity with Korean People; Message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Kim Il-song"]

[Text] Algiers--On the occasion of the celebration of the month of solidarity with the people of Korea, President Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, sent the following message to [DPRK] President Kim Il-song:

On the occasion of the celebration of the month of solidarity with the people of Korea, I would like to renew the support and solidarity of the Algerian people for the just cause of the friendly Korean people. It is also my pleasure on this occasion to send you my warm congratulations for the important successes achieved in all spheres by the Korean people, who have been mobilized under your lofty leadership to realize their legitimate aspirations in favor of consolidating their national independence and reunifying the fatherland. The efforts undertaken in this direction by the Korean people and government elicit the respect and the sympathy of all peace-loving and justice-loving forces in the world. I would like to express to you my conviction that the noble cause which you have been defending for 30 years will triumph in spite of all imperialist maneuvers. As I wish Your Excellency health and happiness and the Korean people further progress and prosperity, I express ardent wishes for the success of your just struggle. With highest regards.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY APPOINTMENTS--The following party appointments have been made: Mohamed Said Mazouzi, chairman of the Social and Economic Committee; Abdelhamid Mahri, chairman of the Information and Culture Committee; Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the External Relations Committee; Mohamed Djeghaba, chairman of the General Organization Committee; Ammar Ben Ouadah, chairman of the Party Disciplinary Committee. The president and secretary general of the party, Chadli Bendjedid, issued an order appointing Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Central Committee, as official responsible for the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 16 Jul 80 LD]

SONATRACH PROSPECTING AGREEMENTS--It has been learned from an official source that SONATRACH has signed a protocol agreement for joint prospecting and exploiting of liquid fuels in Algeria with the Brazilian petroleum company. The agreement covers the 2,800-square-kilometer Zalfanah area; the investments are to total 120 million dinars. The Brazilian company will carry out the exploitation. In case of the discovery of oilfields, SONATRACH will take 62 percent of the production. Another protocol agreement on prospecting for and exploiting liquid fuels in Algeria has been signed between SONATRACH and a consortium of West German oil companies. SONATRACH will hold 60 percent of the shares and the German companies 40 percent. [Text] [Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jul 80 LD]

LEONARD, HANSELL ARRIVE; TAMIR COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY TALKS

TA171411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] U.S. autonomy negotiator James Leonard and the State Department's legal adviser Herbert Hansell arrived in Israel today. They will be meeting with Israeli officials to prepare for the next round of the legal committee session later in the month. David Essing reports [being recording]

[Essing] At the latest round in Cairo the American negotiators played a more active role and Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir, the head of Israel's legal team, expects this new American approach to continue.

[Tamir] We have nothing against it. We only hope that the intensified participation of our friends from the United States will be channeled in a balanced way; in what once was criticized by Israel and by Jews in the United States, but what now will satisfy us if it will be an evenhanded attitude.

[Essing] Tamir says that up until now the American contribution has been friendly and helpful. He could not complain of any undue interference by the United States. On the contrary, the Americans have supported an Israeli proposal for speeding up the negotiations.

On his return to Israel the justice minister was quoted as saying that a Begin-As-Sadat summit was needed for the good of the negotiations. Did he mean then that talks are now deadlocked?

[Tamir] I did not say that I believed that we need this meeting because of a deadlock. What I did say--and I am afraid it was not properly understood--what I did say was that we are studying and clearing the way and elaborating, and we define the issues which are agreed upon and those which are not agreed upon yet. And I am sure that at a certain given stage--and I don't say that the stage is ripe--at a certain given stage following the work of the legal committee, following the work of other committees, following the discussion of issues of security in the plenary, following other discussions in the plenary, such a meeting between the heads of states will inevitably be needed to finalize, to clinch or to help pave the way for such a clinching of a final deal. [end recording]

HA'ARETZ REPORTS CONCERN OVER EGYPTIAN PEACE STAND

TA180728 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[By military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff]

[Excerpt] Israeli political and defense elements share the assessment that Egypt has been experiencing a radicalization regarding the implementation of the peace agreement and that Egypt is taking positions contrary to various agreements it has signed with Israel. This is causing concern in Israel.

Among other things, the sources mentioned pressures exerted on Egyptian commercial bodies to avoid having trade contacts with Israel. There have also been indirect threats concerning Israeli diplomats.

Official Israeli elements have avoided issuing public criticism on this, but it has been reported that recently the consensus among high political and defense officials is that there has been a radicalization in various Egyptian positions and that Israel had better comment about this to Cairo and make sure that agreements are being carried out.

Reliable sources have reported that this assessment is based on an accumulation of reports that have caused concern and point to a systematic trend of an active negative attitude toward Israel.

Some people maintain that in certain cases the Egyptians have been violating agreements signed with Israel, such as the trade agreement. These reports note that the procrastinations in establishing trade relations do not result from redtape or the refusal of Egyptian tradesmen to establish them, but first of all because of interference from the Egyptian authorities. This also holds true with respect to tourism.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

TA180745 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Report on interview with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat by Ilan Kfir at the predidential residence near Alexandria--time and date not given]

[Text] "Jerusalem will never again be divided and one mayor will head the united city. He can be either Israeli or Arab, according to how the inhabitants vote. It is also possible to rotate the mayorship from time to time so that Israelis and Arabs jointly shoulder the responsbility for the administration of the affairs of the holy city."

This plan, intended to help create the principle of good-neighbor relations between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem, while having different municipal zones--Israeli and Arab--under a one roof-municipality and under one mayor was first reported by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in a special interview to YEDI'OT AHARONOT.

In the interview, held on the lawn of the presidential villa at Ma'mura, Alexandria, and which lasted more than 2 hours, As-Sadat detailed his plan for the establishment of a model of coexistence for Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem. Also present was OCTOBER editor Anis Mansur, considered a close friend of the Egyptian president.

According to the Egyptian president's plan, the inhabitants of Jerusalem will be granted municipal independence and Arab flags will be hoisted on the local administration building, just as they will on Islamic holy sites. On places consecrated to the Jewish faith, like the western wall--even though it is located in a eastern part of the city--Israel will be permitted to fly a flag.

"I honestly believe," President as-Sadat said, "that the 800 million Muslim believers throughout the world will accept my plan and that from the moment they feel free and liberated in the 'Al-Aqsa Mosque, the leaders who are currently standing at the corner will join their countrymen. They may join out of apprehension, or out of superstition, or from ignorance."

The Egyptian president emphasized throughout the interview the great significance he attaches to the solution of the Jerusalem problem, which may be the greatest and most sensitive obstacle on the road to a comprehensive peace in the region. President as-Sadat related that, in his meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Mr Begin, he repeatedly said that Jerusalem would remain a united city.

In the course of the interview, the Egyptian president talked about a whole spectrum of political and historic issues, among them his ideas for the advancement of the Palestinian cause, the development of normalization, his relations with superpower leaders and revelations on the preparations for the Yom Kippur offensive which he called "an important step on the road to obtaining peace."

During various parts of the interview, the Egyptian president devoted a lot of time to the complex relations with the Israeli prime minister, toward whom As-Sadat "has a soft spot" and, despite the crises and the series of misunderstandings between them As-Sadat believes that "the personal amity will prevail."

President as-Sadat did not conceal his personal disappointment with the deterioration that has taken place in the last few days in the personal relations between himself and Mr Begin in light of the publication of his interview to READER'S DIGEST and Begin's sharp reaction, as the Egyptian president called it, to the president's charge that the Israeli prime minister had stopped midway toward peace.

President as-Sadat revealed that he had intended to respond to Mr Begin's invitation to visit Israel soon, to hold another summit; however, following Mr Begin's harsh words against him, he has decided to suspend this plan.

It may be recalled that last week, Begin reacted to As-Sadat's interview with READER'S DIGEST, in which he said that "90 percent of the Israeli people want peace, but the problem lies with Begin and his background." To this, Begin said, among other things: "I prefer not to react to the obvious attempt to drive a wedge between the people of Israel and its elected, democratic and parliamentarian government. I could have said that 95 percent of the Egyptian people want peace, but not the Egyptian Government, but I do not see a need for this."

"In the gloomy mood in which Mr Begin finds himself, a mood which became evident in his harsh personal attack on me, there is no room for another summit between us at this moment. I shall consider going to Israel on an additional visit only when I know for certain that Mr Begin has calmed down. As for me," As-Sadat said, "I do not need to calm down. As you can see, I am here in my villa, enjoying the surrounding and the calm atmosphere around me. I am very calm. It may be because of my temperament that I did not react strongly to Mr Begin's remarks. The Israeli prime minister had to contact me, as he did a day before on another matter, to ask me exactly what I said in the interview with READER'S DIGEST.

"That interview," the Egyptian president said, "took place 3 months ago, maybe even before that. I repeated there things I had already said before; namely, that we have to continue with the peace process and we cannot stop in the middle."

Mr President , is the current personal crisis between you and the prime minister in Israel the end of the famous "chemistry" between you?

President as-Sadat: "I certainly hope not. As I said, I really have a soft spot in my heart toward Mr Begin and I can value him above and beyond the differences of opinion between us. This may be the main reason why I did not react to his remarks and why I prevented Egyptian editors from attacking Mr Begin personally in reaction to his remarks. The editors approached me, asking for permission to attack Mr Begin. I told them: "No."

"This is not the first time Mr Begin has attacked me so strongly and, in my opinion, unjustifiably," President as-Sadat said. "He first did it a short time after the Ismailia conference, when he misquoted things I said in Khartoum. Mr Begin blamed me for having allegedly said that we would not agree to any concessions regarding sovereignty and territories, but I did not talk about burning down settlements. Now Mr Begin once again attacks me because he misinterprets my statements. I can understand that Mr Begin has political or economic problems, but it is not clear to me why he has to attack our government system."

"It is not easy for me to give up the friendship that has been built between myself and Mr Begin in the course of a long period, not lacking personal struggles between us. Ultimately we arrived at the peace treaty of Camp David. Mr Begin has always been a friend, and I am trying to place myself in his position in order to better understand him. This is how I treat my close friends and thus I can occasionally comprehend their motives. His harsh statements against me will not change a thing in our relations, in spite of the fact that the Israeli Government's position in the negotiations is very inflexible. When spirits calm down, Mr Begin and myself will have to sit together to continue working toward achieving full autonomy and a comprehensive peace."

"One day," President as-Sadat added, "I will tell Mr Begin: You erred, just as you erred regarding the burning down of settlements."

Mr President, do you intend to send a personal invitation to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon to make a state visit to Egypt soon? And will you invite him to deliver a speech to the Egyptian People's Assembly?

President as-Sadat: "Yes, yes, President Navon will soon be invited to make a state visit to Egypt. We will be very happy to invite President Navon to speak before the Egyptian People's Assembly, just as I was invited to appear at the Knesset. The president of Israel has the full right to appear and speak before the Egyptian People's Assembly, if he should so request. I plan to invite the Israeli president to visit Egypt after Ramadan and the vacation period immediately following it, ending at the end of August."

Mr President, in an interview you granted the Israeli television Arabic-language program, the impression was created that there has been a change in your attitude toward the Palestinian problem and that, in fact, you currently support the establishment of a Palestinian state?

President as-Sadat: "This is a wrong impression. In the interview I said that we have not yet reached the stage of determining the future of the Palestinians. This is still not the stage for the establishment of a Palestinian state, nor have we reached the stage of making decisions on the future of the Palestinians. This is exactly what Mr Begin does not understand, that this is not yet the stage where we must determine the fate of the Palestinians. Were I in Mr Begin's shoes, I would have started the autonomy process without holding negotiations with Egypt and the United States. You will not be able to continue to force a military government on those who do not want it. You and the Palestinians must live in good-neighbor relations and have open borders, as things are being developed between Israel and Egypt. At this point, we must conduct negotiations on the termination of the Israeli conquest in the territories to work out a formula for coexistence. At the end of the transition period everything will be ready for marching forward. When I was asked what will happen if the Palestinians ask for a state, I said that this is a possibility for which Israel must prepare. You must get ready for that moment, think about the security measures you will need and everything pertaining to the creation of the mutual framework. In this event, neither Carter nor myself will be responsible for the situation; only you and the Palestinians directly."

President as-Sadat smoked his pipe and, after a brief reflection, added: "You must think about world reaction regarding the Palestinian issue. The entire world objects to a rule of conquest, the settlement policy and agrees with the notion of self-determination for the Palestinians."

"If you ask me whether I now seek the establishment of a Palestinian state, I will tell you that I have no right to do so. The ones who may determine it are only the Palestinians themselves. I personally cannot talk for them, and no one but they can do it. It is very important for me that the Israeli public know and understand my position on this."

Mr President, the feeling in Israel is that of disappointment concerning the progress of normalization. Is this feeling based on facts in the area?

President as-Sadat: "Every Israeli step in the area of advancing normalization is reciprocated by 10 steps forward. I am certainly satisfied with the pace of the normalization process between the two peoples. The borders between Israel and Egypt are open, and, as of October, the tunnel under the Suez Canal will also be opened. I can give orders for certain steps to be taken toward speeding up the process, by virtue of my position as prime minister. However, this will be artificial. Time should be allowed to do its thing."

"I would like to again promise the Israeli public that I will not go back on the peace process. We have reached the middle of the road and I personally will do everything to overcome the obstacles along the way in order to complete the process of a comprehensive peace. Personally, I am filled with the belief that we will reach the end of the road and complete the process, after we have jointly laid down the cornerstone for peace in the region."

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON IRAQI NUCLEAR THREAT

TA172108 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2045 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Akko, 17 Jul--"Israel will cope in every possible way with the plot to supply uranium from France to Iraq for the purpose of nuclear development. We prefer political contacts to prevent the introduction of these materials, but if all this proves of no avail, Israel will have to consider its steps." This was stated today by Deupty Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, who was replying to a reporter's question during a visit he paid to the town of Karmi'el.

MINISTER MODA'I COMMENTS ON IRAQI NUCLEAR ARMS, UN

TA180711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Israel should reconsider its relations with the United Nations and the UN Security Council since these have turned into an anti-Israeli rostrum. This was said by Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i at a meeting of his Liberal Party's activists in Tel Aviv last night. He said that the policy adopted by the industrialized countries is lubricated by oil interests and that the political processes increasingly resembles Munich, with the big countries prepared to sacrifice small states for their interests. Our correspondent Gid'on Rotem cites Minister Moda'i's remarks: [begin recording]

[Moda'i] It is about time Israel consider its attitude toward an institution [the United Nations] that was set up to obtain certain goals defined in its charter but that is serving as a constant rostrum for anti-Israeli attacks and for resolutions that affect questions that are vital to our state. I am being very mild and careful in talking about the need to reconsider our attitude. This body, however, has long lost its prestige.

[Rotem] On another subject--the introduction of nuclear arms into our region--Minister Moda'i said this is a danger for the welfare of the entire world, not only for the welfare of the region. However, it is possible that a virtue will come from necessity.

[Moda'i] I no longer see any logic in the U.S.-declared policy and in the bill passed by President Carter in the U.S. Congress which requires full supervision over the nuclear ability of the countries receiving the enriched uranium or the necessary equipment. After the introduction of such equipment and such fuel into the Middle East, this policy that, as you know, has prevented Israel from equipping itself with a nuclear powerplant after the signing of the commercial agreements between us and the U.S. Westinghouse Company, is pointless. [end recording]

FRENCH EXPLANATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS POSITION REPORTED

TA171110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Sources in the Paris government say that France will support maintaining the Middle East as an area free from atomic arms. The official sources in Paris informed our correspondent Freddy Eytan that despite Israel's claims there is efficient French and international supervision to prevent Iraq from using the enriched uranium it received for military purposes. According to them, the French scientists who aid Iraq have received clear guidelines on this. Our correspondent has learned that the French Government made a commitment to Iraq not to release the details of the agreement on the nuclear reactor supply, signed 5 years ago, and it is now acting to play down the gravity of the affair in the media. Circles close to the French Atomic Energy Committee noted in private conversation that France was the first to aid Israel at the time in setting up a nuclear reactor in the Negev, that France in fact laid the foundations for Israel's present progressive technological ability in the nuclear energy sphere.

YADIN WARNS OF INCREASED ARAB MILITARY POWER

TA171619 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Acting Prime Minister and Defense Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin address to air force cadets on the occasion of Israeli Air Force Day, on 17 July, 1980; place not given--recorded]

[Text] Even though peace is at our doorstep and the Israeli flag is flying in Cairo, our neighbors to the north and to the east are doing all they can to sabotage that peace and still aim at the annihilation of Israel. They are increasing their forces: Syria has been absorbing sophisticated and modern Soviet arms; Iraq--with the generous help of France--is being supplied with enriched uranium under an innocent veil, whose aim is nevertheless obvious. Thus, they endanger the entire region.

To my regret, even our friend the United States is arming our enemies who are surrounding us. As long as the threat of war lurks above our heads, we must be strong both in power and in spirit and first of all we must have control over the Israeli airspace, and--on a day when such an order is given--over enemy airspace [as well]. The importance of all the IDF branches notwithstanding, only with air superiority will we be able to overcome our enemies.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ISSUES SPECIAL ORDER ON ANNIVERSARY

TA171614 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] Today, Air Force Day, Air Force Commander Maj Gen David 'Ivri published a special order of the day:

It is with satisfaction and pride that we are completing the 32nd anniversary of the force. With determination and adherence to goals and while accepting the constraints of the peace accord, as well as national and economic constraints, we have continued to add more layers to the solid foundations passed on to us by the founders of the force.

All of us, ground, anti-aircraft and air crews, can stand with our heads high and give a good account to the nation we have volunteered to serve.

During actions, maneuvres and operations some of the best of our soldiers have fallen. It is to them and to their families that we bow our heads. Their memory will be with us forever.

The tasks we are facing are difficult, perhaps the hardest the air force has ever had to deal with. The dismantling of infrastructure in the Sinai, new construction, absorption of modern equipment, the continued routine security activity and all that has to be done simultaneously with preparing for the challenge the eastern front is posing us.

The challenges we have to deal with are more difficult than those of the past. We are all aware of the economic situation of the country, and we are required to brace ourselves to continue to make progress and to increase our qualitative power while making optimal use of what we have at our disposal, while concentrating on the main things and making maximal efficient use of resources.

Let us set an example, let us lead toward achievements. The air force will continue to be a major component of Israel's strength and a basis for its security.

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM REPORTED ARMS SALE MISSION

TA180613 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The directors general of the defense and finance ministries, Yosef Ma'ayan and Ya'aqov Ne'eman, have returned to Israel after an absence of more than a week. NEWSWEEK reported earlier that the two had been on a mission to sell arms to China.

U.S. MAY COOPERATE IN SHALE EXPLOITATION

TA171136 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] There is a possibility of U.S.-Israeli cooperation in exploiting shale oil. The intention is to set up a commercial model installation in Israel, which may supply a large part of the energy Israel needs, thus advancing the technology of shale oil exploitation in the United States.

This was written by Prof Arthur Shavit of the Israeli Technological Institute in a publication of the Energy Ministry "Energy and Infrastructure." Until recently Shavit served as director of research and development department in the Ministry of Energy.

The exploitation of shale oil was also discussed between Israel and the United States during the visit of a U.S. delegation in Israel several weeks ago. In these discussions Israel attempted to convince the Americans to undertake to provide it with oil in times of emergency, but the talks ended without conclusion. On the other hand the Americans viewed the possibility of extracting oil from shale favorably.

Professor Shavit writes that a master plan on preparing to exploit shale oil is now under way. According to the work programs, at the conclusion of the development stages it will be possible to produce oil at the price of $25-40 per barrel.

U.S. ORGANIZATIONS INTENSIFY ACTIVITY IN TERRITORIES

TA171547 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 80 p 15

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] U.S. organizations have intensified their activities in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and are willing to cooperate with the military government in the implementation of development projects. However, security circles are concerned that the intention of these organizations is to expand and strengthen the infrastructure, in a manner which will reduce the dependence of the area's Arabs on Israel.

Last night it was reported that, while the European and Scandinavian organizations continue to extend aid to the inhabitants in the fields of welfare and education, the U.S. organizations have been reducing their activity in those fields and have been concentrating their efforts on long-term development projects. The U.S. organizations have at their disposal larger budgets than those of other organizations active in the occupied territories, and this has enabled them to apply to the military government with proposals for cooperation concerning projects they wish to realize in the area.

Of the nine U.S. organizations now active in the occupied territories, three are prominent in the field of infrastructure works. The major one of these is Anera. Its projects relate to sewage systems in the Gaza Strip, connecting Arab villages to electricity and water networks and financing road construction in remote regions. Another U.S. organization, Amideast, insists on aiding in the setting up of a university in the Gaza Strip. The third organization, CDF, wants to establish a communal center in the Gaza Strip and help finance the establishment of markets in Judaea and Samaria.

Security sources said last night that despite the sympathy for the willingness of these organizations to operate in the administered territories, some of their projects "stink." According to these sources, the fact that a significant portion of these organizations' funds comes from the U.S. administration's foreign aid budget, indicates a trend "to help the inhabitants of the territories stand on their own feet," thus laying the foundation for the establishment of an independent Palestinian entity.

JOINT COMMITTEE RELEASES DATA ON SETTLEMENT

TA171545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Today the joint government-Zionist organization settlement committee approved the establishment of eight new observation posts. Three of them will be established in the southwestern part of the Galilee, three near Nahal 'Iron and two as part of a new chain of observation posts along the green line on the Samaria border. Settlements Department Director Shim'on Ravid said at the committee session that the Nahal 'Iron area is reminiscent of the Galilee today in terms of illegal Arab construction work being done there and the small number of Jewish inhabitants there.

At the session it was also reported that the Judaea and Samaria military government is now trying to connect all the Jewish settlements in Samaria to the Israeli electricity grid. The military government will also connect those Arab settlements that request it. Our correspondent Avraham ben-Melekh reported that data presented at the committee session shows that there will be seven rural settlements and one regional center in the Gaza district. Matityahu Drobles, the head of the [Jewish agency] settlement department, and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon noted that in 3 years, 116 new settlements have been established in Israel and beyond the green line. In their opinion this is a record unprecedented in the history of Jewish settlement in Israel.

UGANDA

MUWANGA HOLDS DINNER, SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD171144 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has given a farewell dinner in honor of the 12-man Libyan delegation who have been holding talks with Uganda Government officials on a number of issues between the two countries. In a speech at the party, Mr Muwanga thanked the delegation for their efforts to promote cooperation between the two countries. But he stressed that what matters is not material benefit, but common bonds which bind the Libyans and Ugandans as brothers in world affairs. The head of the delegation, Mr [name indistinct] said the Libyans have high regards for the people of Uganda and are ready to assist Uganda in all fields possible. He said he expects a brighter future for the two countries and thanked the Military Commission for the hospitality given to them.

Departure of Libyan Delegation

LD172124 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The Libyan delegation has left Uganda after holding talks with Ugandan officers aimed at promoting relations between the two countries. During the talks the two sides agreed upon a number of bilateral, African and international questions. They particularly reaffirmed their support for the principles of the OAU and its charter and their commitment to the struggle for the liberation of those countries in the African Continent that continue to suffer from colonialism and racial discrimination. The two sides renewed their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights for their homeland. They also expressed the belief that no solution to the Palestinian problem is possible without the participation of the PLO. The two sides rejected any attempts to impose an unjust solution on the Palestinian people. The two parties reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Saharan people and for their rights to self-determination. The two sides also reaffirmed their faith towards all the principles and charters of the U.N. and the nonaligned movement.

In the economic field the two sides rejected as unjust the basis which governs the present international economic relations. They pledged to work for the creation of a new and just international economic order which takes into account the interests of the people of the developing countries. The two parties also expressed their desire to strengthen the economic relations between them especially the joint ventures. In the cultural, educational and scientific fields, the two sides reaffirmed their desire to cement and strengthen their cooperation in the educational, cultural and scientific fields. The two parties expressed satisfaction for the efforts made by the joint organization for establishing a cultural Islamic center, which aims at creating an Islamic cultural center in Kampala. During the course of their discussions, the delegation was received by the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, and the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi. Earlier the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi. Earlier the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, signed an agreement with the secretary general of the joint organization for establishing Islamic cultural centers, Mr (Twahir Tuwefli), aimed at setting up an Islamic cultural center in Junta. The center will have a school, dispensaries, lecture halls, sports facilities, libraries, a mosque and a housing estate.

The joint organization for establishing Islamic cultural centers is a welfare organization under the auspices of the Governments of Libya and the United Arab Emirates. The project is worth over 70 million shillings. They were seen off at Entebbe airport by Uganda's ambassador to Libya, Mr (Amin Mutaba); the Libyan charge d'affaires; and the chief Qadhi, Shaykh Kassim Mulumba.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE APPOINTS NEW 29-MAN CABINET

AB172020 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] A new government has been named. The (?new) 29-man cabinet appointed by a presidential decree tonight is as follows:

Minister of State for the Public Service	Mr Sadou Daoudou
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs	Mr Paul Dontsop
Minister of State for Territorial Administration	Mr Victor Ayissimvodo
Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications	Mr Emmanuel Egbe-Tabi
Minister of Justice	Mr Gilbert Andze-Tchoungui
Minister of Armed Forces	Dr Abdoulaye Maikano
Minister of Economy and Planning	Mr Youssoufa Daouda
Minister of Finance	Mr Gilbert Ntang
Minister of National Education	Mr Rene Ze Nguele
Minister of Agriculture	Mr Felix Tonye Mbog
Minister of Public Health	Atanase Eteme Onoda
Minister of Delegate the General State Inspectorate and Administrative Reform	Adamou Ndam Njoya
Ministers in Charge of Missions at the Presidency	Mr Joseph Charles Doumba and Mr William Eteki Mboumoua
Minister Delegate at the Presidency in Charge of Relations with the Assembly	Mr Christian Tsongoue Dongoua
Minister of Social Affairs	Mrs Delphine Tsanga
Minister of Breeding, Fishers and Animal Industry	Mr Luc Ayang
Minister of Youth and Sports	Mr Andre Ngongang Wandji
Minister of Mines and Power	Mr Philemon Yang Jundji
Minister of Town Planning and Housing	Moustapha Hadadou
Minister of Labor and Social Insurance	Daniel Kamgoue
Minister of Transport	Mr Albert (Ngome Kome)
Minister of Information and Culture	Mr Guillaume Bwele
Minister of Equipment	Mr Thomas (Djakayi) Kamga
Vice Minister of Territorial Administration	Mr Joseph Chonghwain Awounti
Vice Minister of Education	Mrs Dorothy Njeuma
Vice Minister of Finance	Mr Pierre (Hele)
Vice Minister of Agriculture	Dr Salomon Paul (Gwe)
Vice Minister of Economy and Planning	Pierre Desire (Engo)

AHIDJO RECEIVES CHADIAN ENVOY WITH MESSAGE FROM QUEDDEI

AB171701 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo today received a special message from his Chadian counterpart, Mr Goukouni Oueddei. Interviewed after delivering the message, Chad's cultural affairs minister, El Hadj Mahamat Taher Saleh, refused to say what it was all about. He, however, thanked the Cameroon Government for its aid and hospitality to the Chadian refugees. Asked what steps his government was taking to bring peace to Chad, Mr Taher Saleh emphasized that there will be no peace without the victory of government forces over the rebels.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NAMES OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED 17 JULY

AB171230 Paris AFP in French 1106 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Bangui, 17 Jul (AFP)--Following is the composition of the new government of the Central African Republic:

Vice Prime Minister in Charge of Foreign Affairs	Sylvestre Bangui
Minister of State in Charge of Transport and Tourism	Timothee Malendoma
Minister of State in Charge of Planning and Cooperation	Jean-Pierre Lebouder
Economy and Finance	Dieudonne Padjoudji-Yadoua
Commerce and Industry	Jean-Pierre Kabylo
Energy and Mines	Christian Dimanche Songuet
National Defense	Gen Francois Bolize
Interior	Gen Ambroise Agbale
Rural Development	Jean Magrondji
Public Works	Pascal Gonetendji
Public Health and Population	Professor Jean-Luc Mandaba
Social Affairs	Dr Mbarindi
Civil Service	Paul Otto
Justice, Labor, Welfare and Keeper of the Seals	Simon Bozanga
Posts and Telecommunications	Marc Babel Bedan
National Education and Scientific Research	Alphonse Mlague
Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture	Jean Bengue
Information	Philemon Lakoue
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Jean-Pierre Kombet
Secretary of State for Planning and Cooperation	Eugene Celestin Mbedo
Secretary of State for Rural Development	Mr Hpyaguide
Secretary General of Government Appointed by Decree	Gerald Kimoto

ZAIRE

NEGOTIATIONS WITH EEC PLANNING COMMISSION BEGIN

AB170920 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1928 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (AZAP)--The state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, today in the Green Hall of his ministry presided over the solemn opening of the negotiations between Zaire and the planning mission of the EEC Commission headed by the general director of development, Mr Klaus Meyer.

These negotiations concern the projects which Zaire is to submit to be financed by the fifth European Development Fund within the framework of the second convention.

In his speech on this occasion Citizen Nguza pointed out that Zaire, which has been bound by the various conventions of association to the EEC since 1963, has remained faithful to this tradition by ratifying--through the legislative council--the new convention signed in Lome on 31 October 1979. By doing this, he said, Zaire has become one of some 10 ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] countries which have so far ratified the new agreement in addition to four or five European countries. Zaire thus reaffirms its interest in cooperation with the EEC.

Therefore, he noted, Zaire honors the visit of this planning mission which is taking place at an auspicious moment for Zaire, since the conditions have been fulfilled for the mission to be fruitful. Concerning the conditions in which preparations for the implementation of the second Lome convention are being made, he recalled current world economic crisis which has been going on for 7 years and which is considered the most acute since World War II according to well-informed observers. Citizen Nguza expressed his belief that it is important to watch the determination and the means with which mankind intends to check the evil fate hounding it.

Concerning Zaire, the state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation told the EEC delegation that a recovery program has been devised and established. This program followed a precise diagnosis of the causes of the deterioration of Zaire's economy and finances. Moreover, it aims at three objectives: the reorganization of management, financial stability and economic revival. Zaire, he noted, has become aware that although the causes of this deterioration are external, the extent of its economic and financial difficulties could have been minimized if there had been a better organization and an appropriate use of available resources. That was why, he pointed out, institutional reforms are being carried out since the launching of the Mobutu program which are reforms aimed at correcting management errors and establishing harmony in the sphere of decisionmaking at the national level.

As far as financial strategy is concerned, he was of the opinion that it must include foreign aid which, everybody agrees, should be very substantial in view of the magnitude of our needs particularly and the need to support our balance of payments. Talking about the 3-year public investment program, the state commissioner noted that it constitutes the most complete inventory of existing projects; it is a work of reference for relaunching and developing the economy. It clearly features the priorities, particularly the basic sectors of agriculture and mining on one hand and the supporting sectors of energy and transport on the other, without forgetting the social sector. In fact, he stressed, the program aims to ensure at the same time self-sufficiency in food, the relaunching and development of agro-based industries in order to ensure the supply of raw materials and the development of the export sector, the rehabilitation and [words indistinct] and assistance to small and medium-scale enterprises.

Referring to the financial aid granted to Zaire, the state commissioner noted that the amount has not really been increased. Talking also about the fourth European Development Fund, Citizen Nguza suggested that the amounts involved should be bigger than in the past so that [words indistinct] Zaire's dynamic prospects and economic and human resources.

For his part, the leader of the planning mission emphasized the particular attention the European Economic Community is according its cooperation with Zaire, adding that its assistance since 1963 has been estimated at 390 million units of account and that it is anxious to effectively meet Zaire's needs as far as it can. The EEC, he stressed, is determined to cooperate for the realization of the objectives and priorities defined in the Mobutu plan.

Following the solemn opening of the negotiations, the Zairian and EEC delegations started their discussions at the Zairian International Trade Center. The talks will end on Friday. The opening ceremony was attended by the secretaries of state for international cooperation and planning as well as the EEC representative in Kinshasa, Mr Poorschimann.

GHANA

LIMANN NOMINATES SIX JUSTICES FOR SUPREME COURT

AB172108 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Six persons have been nominated by the president, Dr Limann, for appointment to the Supreme Court. They include Mr Justice C.M.P. Sowah, Mr Justice P.A.N.K. Archer, Mr Justice P.D. Annan and Mr Justice Charles Crabbe. The rest are Mr Justice I.K. Abban and Dr F.K.B. Asante. According to a letter from the president read in parliament today by the speaker, Mr Justice Griffith Randolph, the names of the six were submitted by the Judicial Council. The president has also nominated and suggested F.K. Apaloo for reappointment as chief justice in accordance with article 127 of the constitution.

The nominees are to be publicly screened by the parliamentary appointments committee next Tuesday. The letter requests the committee to submit its report by Friday, the 25th of this month.

The composition of the Supreme Court, according to the constitution, shall consist of the cheif justice, president, and not less than six other justices of the Supreme Court, and it shall be the final court of appeal in the country.

GUINEA

PRIME MINISTER DENIES REPORTS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS

AB171455 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, 17 Jul (AFP)--Guinean Premier Lansana Beavogui has denied reports of troop movements in a dispute between Guinea and neighboring Guinea-Bissau over waters off the west African coast.

In a statement issued today during a stopover in Senegal on his way to Cape Verde, Mr Beavogui said recent reports of tension and troop movements on the frontier between the two Guineas were mere press speculation.

There never has been and never will be conflict, border or otherwise, between the two countries, he said. Both countries are seen as progressive.

Mr. Beavogui said a Guinean delegation, including the foreign and fisheries ministers, had just gone to Bissau to explain Guinea's position in the territorial dispute.

On July 4, sources close to the Foreign Ministry in Bissau said that the government had refused landing permission on Orange Island, southwest of Bissau, to a helicopter from a U.S. company contracted to the Guinea Government to prospect for oil.

The refusal was the latest gesture of opposition by Guinea-Bissau to attempts to exploit resources in the contested sea zone.

LIBERIA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PRC MEMBER, PRAISES RELATIONS

AB180755 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador accredited to Monrovia yesterday paid an unofficial visit to the office of Capt Robert S. Zuo, member of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and cochairman on labor, youth and sports.

Captain Zuo welcomed Ambassador Ulanov in his office and expressed gratitude and high sentiments for the visit. Captain Zuo also extolled the friendly relations between Liberia and the Soviet Union and asserted that such ties will always continue.

During his visit Ambassador Ulanov stated that he was gratified to pay Captain Zuo a visit at this time when the People's Redemption Council and head of state Master Sergeant Doe are due to pay a visit to the Soviet Union. Ambassador Ulanov further expressed the hope that Liberia and the Soviet Union will continue to have fruitful relationships in the future.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR TEACHERS CONGRESS

AB180650 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The government-owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper has stressed the need to hold a national teachers congress in the face of growing student unrest. It said the congress is to acquaint teachers with the guidelines of the revolution and develop a reeducation process aimed at directing teachers on the right course in the classroom. In its editorial today, the NEW LIBERIAN reminded teachers not to forget their role in any revolution as molders of future leaders. The editorial commented that revolutionary Liberia demands for manpower qualification. The paper said it was the responsibility of institutions of learning to produce qualified personnel to provide the answers to such questions as: What can we do to help build the new society. The NEW LIBERIAN also emphasized technical feeling as a means of broadening individual perspective.

It warned all Liberians not to be satisfied with what it called book learning alone but to also appreciate the dignity of labor and to try for hard and honest work.

SENEGAL

VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE ARRIVES IN DAKAR 17 JULY

AB171101 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Dakar, 17 Jul (AFP)--U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale arrived here today on the first leg of a four-nation African tour that will also take him to Nigeria, Niger and Cape Verde.

Mr Mondale, who is scheduled to spend two days here, will have talks with President Leopold Sedar Senghor and Senegalese Government members.

The week-long tour centers on talks in Nigeria, black Africa's most populous state and the second largest supplier of oil to the United States after Saudi Arabia.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING GDR AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA--The outgoing ambassador of the GDR to Nigeria, Mr Wolfgang Seyfarth, paid a courtesy call on the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme. The outgoing ambassador commended the federal government for its contribution to the economic growth of the country. He also expressed delight at the cordial relations existing between Nigeria and the German Democratic Republic and complimented the economic, industrial, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the two countries. In his response Dr Ekwueme also commended the role of the Jerman Government in the planning of the new federal capital. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 80 AB]

ANGOLA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF WEST GERMAN OFFICIAL

AB171506 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Communique issued at the end of the visit of the West German deputy foreign minister to Brazzaville]

[Excerpts] Her Excellency Dr Hamm-Bruecher, state minister in the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid a working visit to the People's Republic of the Congo from 15 to 17 July 1980 at the invitation of Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau in charge of external relations and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. During the visit Her Excellency (Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher) was received in audience by Col Denis Sassou-N'guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the republic and head of state and government, to whom she delivered a personal message from the president of the Federal Republic of Germany [words indistinct]. Mrs (Hildegard Hamm-Bruecher) and Minister Pierre Nze had several discussions which took place in an atmosphere of frank cordiality and mutual understanding.

During these discussions the two parties reviewed the international and African situation and expressed concern over present developments and the danger threatening world peace and reaffirmed their conviction that the problems facing the international community can only be solved permanently and satisfactorily through dialogue, mutual understanding and with the active participation of all nations, big or small. In this regard they also reaffirmed their loyalty to the (10) principles defined in the UN charter.

After examining the Namibian question the two parties proclaimed their firm support for the right of peoples to self-determination and independence. Concerning South Africa, the two parties expressed their great concern about the dangerous situation prevailing in that country and the threat it poses to international peace and security and condemned apartheid. Concerning the Chadian drama, they approved the provisions of the Lagos accord aimed at achieving a rapid solution. The two parties examined with particular attention the development of economic relations in the world and called for the establishment of a more equitable international economic order.

Concerning their bilateral cooperation, the two parties expressed their satisfaction about its favorable development and promised to do everything to develop and diversity it.

TRIAL OF 28 ACCUSED OF TREASON OPENS IN LUANDA

LD171902 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The first session of the public trial of 28 persons accused of crimes of high treason against the People's Republic of Angola opened before the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Luanda Province this morning.

Presiding over the trial is Comrade Adolfo Joao Pedro, deputy president of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal. Also present are Comrades Kundi Paiama, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of state security; Bernardo de Sousa, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the department [words indistinct]; (Rode Gil), member of the party Central Committee; Joao Rodrigues (Malodi), deputy director of the department of political education and information; and others.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL ADDRESSES FRELIMO CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD171548 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The seventh session of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee opened in Maputo this morning with President Samora Machel in the chair. In his opening address President Samora Machel listed the main items on the Central Committee agenda. The president of the FRELIMO Party said, and we quote: The Central Committee will examine the reasons for the political and organizational offensive, analyze the errors and shortcomings which have already been found, study the nature and scale of enemy action and ways to neutralize it, look into ways to correct errors and shortcomings in the state apparatus and production sectors and generally to improve their activity.

President Samora Machel said that there would be no speedy end to the offensive and that the Central Committee would take note of the lessons learned so far in planning future tactics in this regard. President Samora Machel noted that the Mozambique people's full and speedy participation in the offensive, as well as their round condemnation of the internal enemy, were the key factors which led to the success of the offensive's first phase.

The president of the FRELIMO Party said education and cadre training were prerequisites for success in the fight against underdevelopment. He said, and we quote: Illiteracy, ignorance and a lack of technical know-how are the major barriers standing between our people and our country's resources.

Noting that the current session of the Central Committee was the first since Zimbabwe gained its independence, President Samora Machel hailed the people of Zimbabwe, the Patriotic Front and ZANU. He said the Mozambique people had been exemplary in discharging their international duty and hailed the heroism of the people in the areas worst affected by the racists' aggression. He praised the role played in Zimbabwe's freedom struggle by the FPLM [Mozambique forces] and the Mozambique internationalists. President Machel stressed that Zimbabwe's victory had created new prospects and foundations for cooperation between the states of southern Africa.

President Samora Machel said that the Central Committee should learn from the struggle waged by the people of Zimbabwe. They should analyze Zimbabwe's victory in the context of the international political situation, study the enemy's strategy and tactics, and examine the enemy's behavior since his heavy defeat.

To conclude President Samora Machel said that the Central Committee would examine each member's efforts in implementing the decisions adopted by the sixth session. Each member would be required to submit a report.

FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

LD171912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Summary] FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Rainer Offergeld arrived in Maputo tonight for talks with Mozambique Government officials.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NATIONALIZATION OF FOOD COMPANY

LD172152 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The Companhia Industrial de Matola [CIM] was nationalized today because of serious problems threatening the efficient functioning of its six production units.

It has been noted that the management of the enterprise has been unsatisfactory following a continual fall in profits and rising debts which now reach 150 million meticals.

Owing to the inefficiency of the CIM managment, it is not yet possible to assess the profitability of the production units since the accounts have not been balanced since 1977. The company's capital has been frozen and rendered unproductive and new machinery has not been installed. There is no hope for development or even for production to be restored.

At a meeting with CIM workers in Matola today, Minister of Industry and Energy Antonio Branco referred to President Samora Machel's visit to this enterprise at the beginning of the political and organizational offensive and the directives laid down by the head of state in his address on 18 March 1980.

Antonio Branco said these directives had not been implemented by CIM. The management's shortcomings and inefficiency are still evident, he said.

The minister of industry and energy also listed lack of proper control in production units, shortage of equipment and disorganization as other problems facing the enterprise.

Antonio Branco said that the state has assumed the initiative to (?contact technicians to assist with equipment) because of the lack of initiative of the CIM management. It was noted that CIM is in a state of **derilictio**n with most of [word indistinct] absent in (?a number of) sectors of the enterprise.

Following the nationalization, Antonio de Almeida Matos was appointed general director of CIM.

Minister of Home Trade Caranda da Silva, who also attended the meeting, told the workers that the malfunctioning of the enterprise had created problems in bringing supplies to the people, and urged them to increase production and productivity.

CIM has 1,500 workers and six production units and a sector of [words indistinct].

CIM has a corn and wheat mill and factories producing biscuits, sweets and chocolate in Maputo. Another wheat mill is in Nacala.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTSWANA PARTY NOMINATES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

LD171538 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The parliamentary caucus of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] has nominated the country's acting president, Dr Quett Masire, as its candidate to succeed Sir Seretse Khama, who died on Sunday. The national assembly meets tomorrow to formally elect the new president, but Dr Masire's election is a mere formality, as the BDP has a large majority in the house. Reports from Gaborone say his nomination was unanimous.